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PRESS GOODS.

State and Washington-sts., WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, AUG. 24, A fresh line Black and White | Wonderful Caution of His Law-Stripe Silks and some new importations in

## FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Consisting of Serges, Diagon-als, Camlets, Camels' Hair Serges, Cashmeres, French Poplins, Empress Cloths, Merinos, colorings and very beautiful, Inspection Invited. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

# 10 PER CENT

DISCOUNT on ALL Garments ordered of us during THIS MONTH.

OUR NEW FALL STOCK B now complete, and our FALL and WIN-TER STYLES issued.

EDWARD ELY & CO. Wahash-av., corner Monroe-st., Chicago. ESTABLISHED 1854.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.,

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

s been in service grain and coal. de the round trip nitreal in thirteen lished at Maniton swaunce Bay. the prop Buffalo for the considera-a the lumber trade

on the lakes has Jones at Springlargest skippinglargest skippi

g. 15, at the rest Rev. T. W. Good-dile E. Irish, both spers, please copy.

5 months and 16

on the 11th met, nother of Mrs. A. nermans, see of sonfha and 6-days. residence, No. 701 pty. to-day, at 11

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast. Londonderry. These elegant, new, Clyde-built-maers will sait from Pier No. 36, North River, as foi-

National Line of Steamships.

Manional Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by an Company to avoid ice and headlands.

Town New York for LIVERPODL and QUENStailing from N. York for Loudon (direct) every fortnight.

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Town passage, 570, 450, currency steerage, at greatly manipulated rates.

Better cell and upward, 500, Western Arent,

Satthans sorner Clark and Randolph-sis. (opposite new harman Rouse). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Satthans arent, 570; Intermediate, 245; Steerage, 250.

Cating Passage, 870; Intermediate, 245; Steerage, 250.

Satthan tokers, 2130. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lab Shore 4 M, S. R. B.

GEO. McDONALD, Agout. FINANCIAL

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

## NLY SEVEN DAYS Card on This Page.

NOTICE.

by order of Court, this day entered, I will receive pro-fer the purchase of the stock, fixtures, and lease interest of A. B. Van Cott, Jeweler, until the 20th at a 10 o'clock a. m., at Store 124 State-st., Chicago, Lag. 15, 1874 Provisional Assignee of A. B. Van Cott. INT SPEND A DOLLAR ship or country Neuropaper Advertising before consults with m for prices, terms, 2c. C. A. OUUK & CO., which desired several for all newspapers in the U. S. and Carlotte or the Country of the Country o

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PATREANKS, MORSE & CO

## BEECHER-TILTON.

mouth Committee's Report.

Mr. Beecher's Innocence Made a Matter of Course.

yers in Giving Out the Statement.

They Were in Great Fear of Saying Too Much.

Mr. Beecher's Sermon Yesterday at the White Mountains.

English Prints, &c., &c. New Another Interview of "Cath" with Tilton.

> Some Documents from Moulton's Statement that Were Omitted in the Telegraphic Report.

Beecher's Alleged Confession to His Friends-Tilton's Suit Against Beecher.

The Suppression of Moulton's Original Statement.

BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

WAS IT PUBLISHED ENTIRE?

TRACY, AND SHEARMAN, in giving out Beecher's statement. The state-ment and letters made 150 pages of manuscript;

thing but bad character. The Committee finds HENRY WARD RESCRICE IS NOT GUILTY
of the charges preferred against him. It is
possible that a short paragraph may be added to
the report noticing briefly the failure of Frank
Moulton to bring any new evidence to bear upon
the subject which can in the slightest alter the
conclusions the Committee have come to.

of the charges preferred against him. It is possible that a short paragraph may be added to the report noticing briefly the failure of Frank Moulton to bring any new evidence to bear upon the subject which can in the slightest siter the conclusions the Committee have come to.

BEECHER AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune

HIS SERMON AT THE TWIN-MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

New York, Aug. 2. Specials from the White
Mountains say that the guests at the hotels there and the surrounding country have been looking forward with eager anticipation for days to Mr. Beecher's Sunday talk. Mr. Beecher looking forward with eager anticipation for days to Mr. Beecher's Sunday talk. Mr. Beecher's Sunday talk. Mr. Beecher is reported as appearing to feel his usual hearty cheerfulness, but some note in him that which suggests the thought that his cheerfulness is now assumed, and that the brooding which has been long and deep, over his troubles, has worn him much. To the Twin-Mountain House, from a radius of 25 miles, flocked in the country for the rup-ure and Elizabeth's vindication. I think she worked upon Mrs. Henry W. Beecher to help her. Of course Mr. Beecher wanted me out of the way. But the idea that Elizabeth was not heart and soul in the Woman's Suffrage movement is absurd.

(Nota from the converted from the power of Plymouth Church?"

"I don't know whether I can or not. But I shall lose no pulse, whether or not. They are fighting to sustain a debanched reputation. I shall lose no pulse, whether or on not. But I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, whether I can or play in I shall lose no pulse, w

to hear could not find standing-space within the room.

PROFOUND'INTEREST WAS MANIFESTED in the speaker. Mr. Beecher made a brief prayer, in which he asked that Divine grace might shine upon the worehiping throng away up there in the White Mountains. Then he gave out the bymn from the Plymouth Church Collection. Mr. Beecher again prayed. His words were significant. He implored that the days of sorrow, oppression, and deep gloom might pass away, and that the days of peace, rest, and joy might come. That the speaker was profoundly earnest in these words was very evident. The text he spoke from was as significant as the prayer. He said: "The words of my text may be found in the 19th verse, second chapter of H. Timothy: 'Nevertheless, the foundation of God standeth sure; having the seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his." The context: "Who concerning the truth have erred, saying that the resurrection is passed already, and overthrow the faith of some; neverare donesty: who concerning the fruit have erred, saying that the resurrection is passed already, and overthrow the faith of some; never-theless the foundation of God standeth sure; having this seal, the Lord knoweth that we are

Twin-Mountain House, N. H. Aug. 22.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecherarrived here Thursday evening. The scene of his first appearance on the piazza after arriving, was one seldom witnessed in a far-off spot like this. Everbody here, men, women, and children, crowded around him, grasped him by the hand, and showed him by the enthusiasm they manifested in their greeting of him the sympathy they folt, and the admiration they cared not to dessemble.

LETTER FROM "GATH."

From Our Own Correspondent.
BROOKLIN, Aug. 16, 1874. BEECHER'S DEFENSE?

matter by which Tilton threw society into a panic

the Gospel of that God who said: "Let your conversation be 'Yea' and 'Nay.'

worst circumstances. We are gathered up by injury. I always feel my head clearer and my nerve steader when there is a great suffering to undergo. It is the temperament."

"Do you think you can seat the power of Plymouth Church?"

answer.

"Your Mother-In-Law
be, Mr. Tilton?"
(Here I am not sure I remember well.)

"She is a woman who ran away from boarding-school and married at 16. She began gushing, and grew worldly, and had a judicial separation from one of her husbands. She opposed her dangher's marrying me, and wanted her to accept the offer of a rich young man from—, Mass. After I got along pretty rapidly and made some name, she became very proud of me. After the confession of her daghter, she began to take the steps I have intimated. She lied and gossiped about me, and I saw she was only hastening the thing she feared, and I told her to quit the house. Now, look at these letters, written by Mrs. Morse:

The first letter said nearly like this:

"You are telling lies when you say I ever admitted my daughter's shame with Mr. Beecher. What I did say was, that I accused Elizabeth of adultery with him, and that she bowed her head."

The usual mother-in-law was in the case. I laughed, and Mr. Tilton smiled too.

"That woman," he said, "toinks she has been my deadly enemy; but she has been a worse enemy to her daughter."

"Do you not suppose that Mr. Beecher's wife has been very jealous of him, sitting on your floor, bringing flowers to your wife, writing her cestatic letters, and all that?"

"O yes! I suppose he has passed through the torments of the home as well as of conscience. His wife is a strange, uncompanionable creature. As I told you before, Beecher should have married Elizabeth. Mrs. Beecher thought a great deal of me until I became a trifle too important. Her husband was my tilter ego for years, and I would do anything for him, as one chum in school would do an impetuous torn for another. My position has been put by a part of the press as that of a childish,

Walk backward with averted gaze,
And hush his brogue.

—Says my little gir!:

"Pana, is you reliable?"

Say I, "My dear, I don't know. Who can tell what reliable is if everybody is for Beecher?"

Says she: "Well, there's a gentleman down on the porch who says you warmed the Metropolitan press. What is the Metropolitan press?

"Oh! that consists of a lot of boys from the country, acting under the delusion that they were brought up in New York."

—In the midst of all this explosion of damp fireworks I think I see one thing: When Mr. Frank Moulton behaves as chivalro, as manly, as unevasive, as he has done to me since I repeated his conversation, I do not believe he is anybody's blackmailer.

—"Keep your eye on me," as Jack Humphreys said. Before this nonsense is done, there will be a corpse, and the newspaper-press will have made it.

—I met Col. Hay yesterday. Said I, "Colonel.

Everything had its dread association. Neither adultery nor murder will down.

—"Come up to the top of the house," said Mr. Tilton, "I'll show you where I wrote 'Tempest-Tossed.' This is Horace Greeley's desk. I had it made for him, as he wrote with his arms up high. He used to stay here many a day. Poor, good, generous spirit! I wish he could sit with me now a little while, to tell me that he still believed in me; for they have stormed at my heart, so I do not know whether I am myself or not. I used to its down over there and sleep, resting after I wrote."

"Have you any disposition to hear what I heard a newspaper-man say about you this morning?"

"Tell me anything."

"He said: 'Is Tilton going to be fool anough to give that house to his wife?'"

"Yes," said Tilton, "I shall do just as I said."

"Has your mother-in-law no money?"

said."
"Has your mother-in-law no money?"
"None, except her income from her husband,
Judge Morse."
"What is your wife to do, then, for sup-

Why, I shall have to support her, of course.

BEECHER'S ALLEGED CONFESSION TO HIS FRIENDS.

The state of the s

Who Are Responsible for the Enactment of the Potter Law !

No Desire on the Part of the Reformers to Damage the Railroads.

The Railway-Issue in the Approaching Election.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22, 1874. party were inaugurated, at the beginning of the year, the leading politicians of Madison seemed bewildered and amazed. They had confidently appected that Washbura would be continued in office. Even Democrats at the Capital of the State had worked to have Washburn placed at the head of the Reform ticket. It was impossi-ble, they said, to beat him. When the leaders of the Reform movement selected form movement selected a plain and un-ding farmer for the head of their ticket, the corrupt Madison Regency, composed about equalty of Democrats and Republicans, laughion of the Governor-elect, these same s concluded that they would take posof His Excellency and run him in the session of His Excellency and ran him in the interest of their private schemes. Gov. Taylor proved to be a very tough-willed man. As a facetious Reformer expressed it, "He stood in two acres of boots, and all the politicians in the State couldn't trip him up." He made his own ntments, and proceeded in his own way, by himself, yet it contained only his own ideas. To the principles enunciated in the platform of m party, and to the ideas of his message, he has remained steadfastly true. He has plowed his own furrow and driven his own team.

have been equally true to the movement that placed them unexpectedly in power. The "war-norse" Democrats, who insolently claimed the victory as their own, were repelled, and their pretensions were ignored. "Old-liners" were urged upon the attention of the State officers appointments on account of long fidelity to inc party." They responded that there could no question of fidelity to a party no longer in existence. Ignoring all such considerations, they selected their clerks and assistants with sole reference to the efficiency and economy of the service. Thus far they have performed their duties well, and are entitled to the gratitude of the people of Wisconstn. All of them are gendemen of ability, and not one of them is con

When the Representatives elected by the peo-ple assembled at Misdison, there was a sharp struggle between the leaders of the "rockted" Democracy, and the genuine leaders of the Reform movement to secure the ascendency in the organization of the Assembly. The Senseembly there was a large majority of Reform-rs. This division of political sentiment was not mly unfortunate for the Reform movement, but iso conspicuously detrimental to the public inrest. A game of legislative enchre was immemenced. The stake played for was

THE RAILBOAD QUESTION. Every member of the Legislature seen be under the impression that all he had to do in order to reach the acme of any politician's am-bition was to get in a bill giving the railways "particular fits." The Republicans, who had "particular fits." The Republicans, who had doie nothing, during the twenty years of their ascondency in the State, to protect the people against the discriminations and extortions of railway companies, were selzed with a sudden zeal to out-fired the Reformers in measures leveled at the corporations. The railway-lobby-ists, who, for a quarter of a century, had had their own way at Madisjon, suddenly and unexpectedly found themselves powerless. Anything recommended by them was sure not to be done. The Milwaukee, & St. Paul Company had used all its inflaence to elect the anti-Republican ticket, and supposed that the Reform members would be like grateful wax in anti-Republican tieres, and supposed in Reform members would be like grateful wax in their hands. In this they were fearfully disappointed. They found, to their chagrio, that the movement was, in reality, what it had pretended

movement was, in reality, what it had pretended to be.

FIE REFORMERS CONSERVATIVE.

While the Reform members of the Legislature were unanimous in maintaining the principle that the State has the right to supervise and control corporations of its own creation, they were opposed to measures destructive of or endangering one of the freat interests of the Commonwealth. They felt themselves responsible to the people for the character of railway-legislation. On the contrary, the Republicaes, knowing that they were responsible only in a minor degree, sought to embarrass their opponents by measures plainly outrageous and vindictive in their nature. Early in the seasion, the Reformers matured a measure that provided for the appointment of Railway Commissioners, with power to investigate the affairs and management of the different roads in the State, and to report faces on which to have necessary legislation in the future. That measure fixed no arbitrary tariff of rates and fares. It simply provided that railways should not charge higher than their own tariffs of June, 1872. It also empowered the Commissioners to prevent the companies from imposing upon the people extortionate or discriminating rates. That measure, known as the bill of the Select Railway Committee, passed the Assembly by an overwhelming majority, although the leading Republicans voted against it. The Republican Senate promptly and obstinately rejected the bill. In the meantime it matured a bill of its own, now known as the Potter act, passed it by a partisan vote, adhered to it, and refused to adopt now other measure. It has been said by a leading Reformer in the State, that "The Potter bill was conceited in political sic, and born in Republican iniquity." Rhetopical set the private list at they were driven into a corner. Should they reject the mischevous Senate bill, and go bome to their constituents.

charged over to them. Whatever may be the fate of the Potter act, they are determined that, in the future, means contributed by themselves toward building railways shall not be reckoned as capital stock on which they are required to dividends.
THE FOOLISH COURSE OF THE RAILWAYS.

pay dividence.

The formal proclamation to the Governor of the State by the Presidents of the two leading Wisconsin roads, of their intention to disobey the Potter statute, aroused the indignation of the people. They were earnestly advised, by some of our most able and judicious men, to accept the requirement of the law so far as passenger-fare is concerned. They were told that such a course would conciliate a vast volume of public feeling, of which, in the end, they would find themselves sorely in need. The constitutionality of the act might then be fought out on the question of freight-charges, without any serious public commotion. The companies refused this advice, and thereby indicated that they were rather fighting the principle of restrictive I gislation than the particular statute of which they complained. Of course, their proclamations were met by a counter than the procedure to end of the procedure to end of the procedure to the procedure to end of the procedure to the procedure to end of the procedure to the

ssioners neglecting or refugite to mittate

from Gov. Taylor. The rewly appear alway Commissioners noglecting or rotueth: to initiate proceedings to enforce the penaltics of violating the last, the Governor issued an address to the people of the State, requesting them to take cognizance of the constant infraction of a statute enacted by the representatives of their own sovereignty, and to prosecute, in their individual capacity, such violations of the law as came within their observation. Numerous petty suits were begun, and the railroads naturally complained of such a consequence of a rebellion.

A GREAT SUIT.

The foreign shareholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Company instituted a suit in the Federal Chrenit Court of Wisconsin to restrain the Attorney-General and Railway Commissioners of the State from enforcing the Potter statute. The constitutionality of the law was argued before Judges Davis, Drummond, and Hopkins, by some of the ablest attorneys in the country. The question was of national importance, and excited great interest. As is well known, the Court decided against granting the injunction. An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

In the meantime, the Autorney General of the State brought suit before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to enjoin the companies from perpetually violating the statute. The question has been ably and exhaustively argued by connect, it is hardly worth while to indulge in speculations here's concerning it. Many eminent lawyers are of the opinion that the Supreme Court of the State has not original jurisdiction in the case. Many also believe that injunction—a procedure in equity—is not the proper remedy for violation of a statute which provides its own penalties for its infraction. If the injunction should be granted, there can be no appeals from the decision, and the railways will be compelled to obey the law. If, on the contrary, the injunction should not be granted, other remedies will remain.

Effect of initiating restrictive legislation in the State, and they will stand by th

ments in the coming election; 1. The railways will labor to secure the nomination of men to the Legralature who are favorable to their antagonism to restrictive acts; 2. The Grangers, on the contrary, will vote, without reference to party, in a solid body against such candidates. As the Grangers have and control not less than 30,000 votes in this State, while the railroads have and control not over 10,000 votes, the result

ome English Literary and Artistic

London Correspondence New York Graphic.

London Correspondence New York Graphic.

Among some people I met at a source a few evenings ago were the Rosettis, Mr. Holman Hunt, the painter of the "Saadow of the Cross" and of "Death," Mr. Hepworth Dixon, some bright Hindoos, and a number of English authors of local reputation. The number of English people who attempt authorship is remarkable, and it is not st all uncommon, after taking with a man who impresses you as being more than extraordinarily stupid, to be told that he is the author of several most brilliant and charming books, or the editor of such or such a magazine. Mr. Rosetti, a rather handsome man, seemed the very last one to be the publisher of Weit Whitman. Christina was not with him. He said he believed she was a greater favorite with the Americans than her brother, but that she locked very much like himself,—so everybody said,—and he had a very pleasery face, with texpessed house reas. His than Roman, a brown beard neatly cropped, and hair and eyes harmonious in color—a face in no wise remarkable. "The Shadow of Death"

hair and eyes harmonious in color—a face in no wise remarkable. "The Shadow of Death" has been sold for about \$50,000, while the artist has also the profits he derives for three years to come irom exhibitious and engravings. He spent five years in Jerusalem in forming his studies for it, and the result is an Eastert carpenter's shop, with Christ, a tawny, weary-faced carpenter, at work. His mother, in a robe of Persian colors, kneels before a box or coffer, in which are the gifts of "wise men from the East," sud, denly she looks up, and the shadow of her sonth his attitude of work, forms against the wall the form of a cross. The syrression of the mother, although her face is hidden from view, is such as to betray her recognition and interpretation of the foreshadowed death. The "Shadow of the Cross" has, I think, been generally made known by ongravings—the Christchild running to his mother, his body casting the shadow of a cross on the ground.

As for Mr. Hepowrth Dixch, you will soon have the privilege of judging of him for yourselves, as he is going over to "the States" next mouth to lecture—to lecture on various things: the freeing of serfs in Russia, founders such as Raleigh and Penn, about Spain and other things. He is a young man of 45, perhaps, handsome, with a quantity of dark, curling hair, strongly cut features, blue eyes, I think, a fine brow and beard. 'a form of medium height, weil built, and has an off-hand, energetic, go-sheadaives, adaptive sort of air that would fit well on a Yankee. His home is in one of the pleasantest parts of London,—in St. James terrace,—and is a house full of books, and pictures, and odd things, as sunny and bright as any picce can be where the sun rarely shines—a delightful, home-feeling home, which is doubtless owing to its genial, hendsome and winning presiding genius. Mrs. Dixon is a la dy combining great qualities of mind and heart in a way that one hardly know which to do most—admire the one or love the other—and, while being an aid to her husband in his literary la

Newspaper Postage in the County.

The editor of the Kankakee Gasette recently addressed a letter of inquiry to the General Post-Office Department in relation to the free circulation of newspapers through the mails in the counties in which they are printed. The following is the reply received:

Post-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1874.

SIR: Your communication of the 28th Inst., respecting the free manifor of newspapers to actual subscribers in the county where the same are printed, and published, has been received.

In reply, I have to say, that the law passed by Congress at the last session went into effect from the date of said enactment, except Secs. 5 and 6, so that newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails, but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon, as by law required. Yours respectfully.

Acting First Asst. P. M. Gen't.

Charles Holt, Esq., Kankalee, III.

### RAILROAD NEWS.

Extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Road to Chicago.

Connections Made--- Depot Arrangements ... Machine Shops, Etc.

Miscellaneous Items

A few days more and Chicago will have another trunk line to the Atlantic coast. The extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Centreton, O., to this city, is nearly completed, and the Presinent and managers of the road are new in the city making arrangements for the opening of the new road. THE FIRST DIVISION

of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, as the new extension is called, extending from Controton to Deflance, O., was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st of June last. The road leaves the Lake Erie Division at Chicago Junction, a point 89 miles north of Newark, O., and foilows a course about midway between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to the north, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad on the south, passing through the flourishing towns of Republic, Tiffin, Fostoria, Deshler, Defiance, and Hicksville, in Ohio, and Auburn, Avilla, Albion, Milford, Syracuse and New Bremen, in Indiana, the entire distance to Chicago from the Lake Eric Division being

THE LINE OF THE BOAD great care was taken to secure low gradients and favorable curvature, and at the same time to deviate as little from an air-line as possible A comparison between the line as located and an air-line from the point of divergence from the Lake Erie Division to the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan, shows a variation of but 2 6-10 miles. The maximum grade does not exceed 26 feet to the mile and there is no curve of less than one degree. The country is level, and no engineering difficulties of special importance were eucountered, so that the road throughout-has been constructed in the most substantial manner, and id transit as soon as opened. . The bridges are all built of iron, resting upon massive stone abutments, and arranged for double track. The rails used are the Baltimore & Ohio standard pattern, 64 pounds to the yard, principally supplied from the Company's mill at Cumberland. Three thousand ties have been used to the mile, and the road-bed is being thoroughly ballasted with gravel from extensive deposits found at with gravet from extensive debosis found at different points on the time. Four steam shov-els are kept constantly in operation, and over 200 car-loads, containing from 8 to 10 cubic yards, are being daily distributed. It will thus be seen that, so far as alignment and construc-tion are concerned, the new road will be unsur-passed by any in the country. passed by any in the country.

The line of the road traverses the system of

rorth-and-south lines, converging towards Lake Eric, and makes no less than

THETERN CONNECTIONS

with the most important of these lines. At Tifna, it connects with the Cucinnati, Saodusky & Cleveland, and the Mansheld & Lake Michigan Railroads; at Fostoria, with the Lake Eric & Louisville Road; at Deshler, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; at Defiance, with the Ohio State Canal, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Raitroad, which drains all Southern Illinois and extends into Missouri and Kansas, operating in all, over 1,200 miles of road. In connection with it the new road offers a line from Toledo to Chicago 13 miles shorter than the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, or any line now in operation. By means of the road named the Company obtained the advantage of having no less than three competing lines to Toledo, thus securing at all times the lowest competitive rates. At Auburn, Ind., the road connects with the Detroit & Eel River, and the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroads, and at Avilla with the Grand Rapids & Avilla Railroad, the two extending into the great pineries of Michigan. At Millord the new road connects with the Cincinnation of the great pineries of Michigan. porth-and-south lines, converging towards Lake Erie, and makes no less than

At the phints of junction with these roads,

LELEVATORS

are to be erected to effect the rapid and economical transfer of grain. The Company is now build not enceivators along the line, which will enable it not only to secure a large proportion of that desirable traffic, but at the same time furnish to the farmer and grain operator unsurpassed facilities for shipment. It has also adopted and is erecting a uniform sive of station building planned by its architect, Mr. 25. Paidwin, which will form' a notable feature of the new road.

IN APPROACHING CHICAGO, the road follows its course along the lake, crossing the Calumet River parallel with the Miconigan Southern'. Railroad. Passing through South Chicago by way of Railroad avenue, it runs by a straight line to its intersection with the Illinois Central Railroad at Hyde Park Station, immediately adjoining the South Park. A contract has been made with the Illinois Central for entering the city, by which that Company agrees to provide, upon its ample right of way, two additional tracks for the new road, and to lease to it upon the lake frone ample grounds for freight decote, delivery and receiving platforms, etc. By this arrangement the Company secures one of the most desirable locations in the city for both its passenger and freight stations, convenient alike to the leading hotels and the business portion of the city. In following the lake shore it avoids the dangers and delay attending the crossing of cowded streets, thereby securing much valuable time in entering and leaving the city. Arrangements have also been made for securing access to the Union Stock-Yarks, elevators, etc.

AT SOUTH CHICAGO

AT SOUTH CHICAGO

AT SOUTH CHICAGO

The shopes and delay attending the crossing of cowded streets, thereby securing much valuable time in entering and leaving the city. Arrangements have also been made for securing access to the Union Stock-Yarks, elevators, etc.

AT SOUTH CHICAGO

The shopes and work shope of all kind to correspond. At this point if the point of the fer

nd Missouri.
The following are

The following are
THE DISTANCES
from Chicago, Ill., to the Atlantic coast via the
various trunk lines:

Baltimore via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
(via New York Central Railroad.
(via New York Central Railroad.
(via Pennsylvania Railroad.
(via Pennsylvan

MISCELLANEOUS, CHANGE OF FREIGHT-BATES. At a recent meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Chicago & Northwestorn, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Kaness City, St. Joseph & Council between Council Bluffs and Eastern and Southern points was adopted :

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	-			_	_	
Council Bufe to	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Plone per brt.	baries, ryr.
Providence	175	155	105	80	160	
Hartford	170	150	100	75	150	75
New York, Albany	160	140	90	70	140	70
Philadelphia	155	185 180	85 80	65	130 130	65 65
Buffaio Buspension Bridge Duakirk	125	100	70	. 65	110	15
Cieveland, Toledo	100	85	65	50	100	. 45
Wheeling	110	90	70	55	110	55
Parkersburg) Columbus	110	85	55	50	100	50
Dayton	90	80	60	45	.00	45
Jeffersonville	80	65	53	46	90	45
Indianapolis,	80	63	55	45	90	45
Evansville	80	65	83	45	90	45
Cincinnati	80	70	60	50	90	50
Chicago	75	60	45	- 35	100	35
Chicago		70	50	40		40
#11.4max00	1 201	FOI	201	20	!	-

Corn and cats to Chicago and Milwaukee, 5c per 10 less than wasst. Orea, base builton, and crude su-paur, in car-loads, \$5 per ton to Chicago; east of Chicago, fourth-class rates. Rates from Omaha to the above points are 5 sents per 100 pounds over rates from Conneil Bluffs. These rates take effect to-day.

DIVIDENDS.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad, it was voted to make out of the earnings of the current six months a dividend of \$5 a share, payable Sept. 15, to stockholders of record the 22d, after Sept. 15, to stockholders of record the 22d, after which date the transfer-books remain closed till Sept. 21. Persons holding stock registered in Boston, will receive their dividends as the office of the Company, 49 Sears Building. Those boiding stock registered in New York will receive their dividends at the Transfer Agency, National Bank of Commerce. All others will receive their dividends at Chicago, on personal or written application to Amos F. Hall, Treasurer, Holders of Burnington & Missouri River Bailroad stock will, according to contract of lease, receive the same rate of dividend, payable at Boston, except those whose stock is registered at Burlington, Ia., who will receive their dividends of E. E. Fayerweather, at that place.

ends of E. E. Fayerweather, at that place.

Mr. John McKay. of Cheboygan, has been appointed Commissioner to locate the new State road from Presque Iste to Little Traverse, a distance of between 65 and 70 miles. This road will run through a very fine farming country, and will be a very valuable improvement in that section. It will cross the proposed line of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad at Mullet Lake. 20 miles above the proceent terminus of

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad as Mulles?
Lake, 20 miles above the prosent terminus of
the rails. An effort has been made to secure
the laying of the track to Audiet Lake this season, but the result is not yet determined.
Aboutshing commissions.
All outside ticket-offices along the line of the
Eric, New York Contral & Hadson River, Lake
Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central,
Groat Western & Grand Truck Railroads have
been closed up. There are now no outside commission ticket-offices east of Chicago.

THE SCALPERS.

mission ticket-offices east of Chicago.

THE SCALPERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune:
Sin: Through your columns I would like to draw the strention of the public to the business of the so-called "scalpers,"—which business, from the libeious articles emanating from the vile pens of some of the employes of the Illinois and Michigan Central Railroads, is represented as illegitimate. According to their statement dishonorable means are used to obtain tick-

sented as illegitimate. According to their statement dishonorable means are used to obtain tickets, thus inducing conductors and other employes to rob their respective companies. All of which is not only false, but the very firm whose initials are used in The TRIBUNE article of this date, headed. The Latest Dodge of the Ticket-Scalpers, by its vigilance, was instrumental in assisting one of the raily and companies to accurate the vigilance, was instrumental in assisting one of the railroad companies to secure the arrest of a person who had fraudulently obtained a book of their tickets,—one of the firm having spent two days upon the road, in company with its General Ticket-Agout, for that ourpose.

Again, another fund has instrumental in dis-covering stolen tiplets of another road, and was the first to inform the Company of the circum-stance.

Furtnermore, we can prove that all ticketagents are "scalpers," as they are allowed, by their superior officers, to buy and sell at a dis-count tickets to all points not upon their own roads. In illustration of which we would quote from the before-mentioned article "the clerk obligingly took and paid him the money" (half-

price).
As long as the railroad companies pay their advertising debts by issuing 1,000-mile and editorial tickets, with the understanding that they are to be sold if the "knights of the lead-pen-

are to be sold if the "knights of the lead-pencal" so desire, and so long as the employes of
the roads watch the files of the country papers
for the advertisements of the sale of such
tiesets and are allowed to purchase and reseil
them, so long will the "scaipers" offer for
them the hignest rates.

It is evident the Dakota Republican was more
green than "Vermilion," owing to the fact that
he probably had never used even 10 miles of his
1,000-mile ticket, or he would not have been
thrown into convulsions on the receipt of a
business-card,—but perhaps he was not to blame,
as he may never have seen a pos al card before.
If our "offices are no better than piaces where
one can buy stolen goods for less than cost,
price," it is strange the authorities do not close
such "dens of theives."

In conclusion, we would state that some of the
leading houses in the city—firms which would
not lend themselves to a dishonorable act—patronize the "scalpers" whenever they can be
accommodated.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1874.

THE TICKET APENTS.

Chinoso, Aug. 21, 1874.

THE TICKET AGENTS.

New York, Aug. 23.—In consequence of the recent action of the trunk railroad lines to the West in abolishing commission ticket offices the Association of Railway and Stemmship Ticket Agents of this city, comprising the offices of fourteen leading hotels, at the final meeting on Saturday evening resolved to work for the New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Chicago & Rock Island Roads to the West, and the Northwestern Road to the Northwest. Resolutions expressing fuendliness to the officers of other lines were adopted. Strong appeals were also made in the resolutions for one year's support, and steps were taken to secure unity of action with Eastern cities.

A Romance in Rich Life.

At the gaming-table the Duke of Richmond incurred a debt of honor to Lord Cadogan, which he was unable topay, and it was agreed that his son, a lad of 15, who bore the title of Earl of March, should marry the still younger daughter of Lord Cadogan. The boy was sent for from school and the girl from the Jurisery; a cleigyman was in attendance, and the calldren were told that they were to be married upon the spot. The girl had nothing to say; the box cried out, "They surely are not going to marry me to that dowdy!" But married they were. A post-chaise was at the door; the bridegroom was packed off with his tutor to make the grand tour, and the bride was sent back to her mother. Lord March iemaines abroad for several years, after which he returned to London, a well-educated, handsome young man, but in no haste to meet his wife, whom he had never seen except upon the occasion of their hasty marriage. So he tarried in London to amuse himself. One night at the opera his attention was attracted to a beautiful young lady in the boxes. "Who is that?" he asked of a gentleman beside him. "You must be a stranger in London, was the reply, "not to know the toast of the town, the beautiful Lady March." The Earl went straight to the box, announced himself, and claimed his bride. The two fell in love with each other on the spot, and lived long and happily together; and when the husband died she also died of a broken heart within a few months.—Galaxy for September.

A Communist Heroine.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes: "A woman named Gallaud has been tried before the French court-martial charged with having received, knowing them to be stolan, certain ecclessastical vessels belonging to the Church of Saint Marcel, commonly known as the Chapel Brea. If the facts adduced on the trial be true this woman must have been endowed with remarkable energy and have played an important part in the acts and deeds of the Commune. Her house was said to have been the habitual resort of the federal chiefs of the quartier and the scene of indescribable orgies. The place being searched, a magnificent ivory crucifix and various objects used in the celebration of mass were found, all of which were swom to by the griest of the Church of Saint Marcel. In her defense she urged that she had bought and paid for the articles in question at a regular auction, and that she was ignorant of their origin. After a very favorable summing up by the Government Commissary she was aquitted."

in the Third Iowa District.

The Meeting of Railroad Commissioner --- lowa Pacific Road --- Indus-

> Correspondence of The Chicago Tribut DUBUQUE, Aug. 20, 1874.
> THE ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION

at McGregor, yesterday, after the most boister-ous session ever known in the district, nomi-nated L. L. Ainsworth, of West Union, for Con-gress. Dr. Guilbert, of this city, contested warmly every inch of ground traversed by the successful candidate, and only let him out at last by a fractional vote. As to his strength before the people there is little upon which to base prophecy. It will depend upon his power to concentrate the old-style Democratic vote. He can hardly be considered in any degree a compromise candidate. The Republicans displeased with the defeat of Cooley will hardly carry their dislike of Granger so far as to throw their votes for Amsworth: and still there seems to be no good reason to believe Granger will get much help from the Democrats, or do more than divide up the Liberal Republican vote with Ainsworth, about even. I should urge upon both Granger and Ainsworth the propriety of rigilance and diligence from this time to the day of election. Granger, I think, however, is in no need of anch nrging, for he has been in Dubuque for several days polishing off the sharp points of prejudice against him, and it is in Dubuque County the polishing process is most needed.

In a recent letter I referred to Alusworth's

strictures upon Editor Mahony in War-days, and intimated that uitra Democracy would crowd down severely upon him in the Convention for so doing. And so it did; but it was love's labor lost. Mahony himself drew the poison from their arrows. He was in a mood to forgive past offenses, and would let by-gones be by-gones. He even surprised his compatriots of lesser stature by overtures of peace with M. M. Ham, editor of the Herald, of whom he has Ham, editor of the Herald, of whom he has written many words charged with gall and wormwood. In this respect the Convention took the hue of a love-feast, and it was the more conspicuous because of the unparalleled clash and clanger of opinions that predominated in the Convention. With such illustrious examples of hatchet-hiding before them, the Democratic cross-grained brethren ought to conquer their prejudices and give Answorth a full hand. And they might well do so, for he is a clever fellow,—a quite worthy seeker for Congressional crumbs.

continue to divide attention here with political conventions and the Brooklyn scandal. Dubuque, as the readers of The Tailbuxe well know, was honored, a few days since, by the sitting of a triangular Railroad Commission, and, much to her chagrin, the Sate had no part in the deliberations. Idinots, Wisconstin and Musecotian techniques. State had no part in the deliberations. Idinots, Wisconsin, and Minnesota sent each three able-bodied and large-brained men here to meet the Executive Committee of Iowa, and hold a conference on the transportation question; but these three outside delegations neither saw nor heard from any of our State officers while here; and of course, in all thair arguments reached.

heard from any of our State officers while here; and, of course, in all their arguments, resolutions to be considered. Not, perhaps, that it sustain any immediate injury in fact, absence of her representatives in this beeting; but it would have appeared so much better in a Chesterdeldian sense. It has not yet transpired why the Governor, or some of the State officers were not here, though the question, Why not? has been many times asked. The people who listened with such high hobes to C. C. Carpenter, the Gubernasonial candidate for re-election, when he put on his hushing-gloves and boxed our raintoad-monopolists all about among the skeleton corn-cribs on the prairies,—these people would now like to hear what C. C. Carpenter, the Governor, has to say in corroboration of his corn-crib assertions. And the times were so auspicious to corroborate them. The invitation to the discussion was accommon to the corn-crib assertions.

was done. But it seems to me the custom was as needless as it was harmless. Their vested powers did not reach beyond the sphere of discussion, were only of an advisory character, and they stood in no more danger of saying things foolish and undigested than men in political conventions, who are never much averse to being followed pretty-close by the reporter. I attribute their timidity to worthy motives, however; and their ideas, as formulated in the resolutions passed and furnished for publication, have left the impression in Dubuque, at least, that they were very clever men,—men of more than average intelligence. The point about which they revolved the most was that of uniformity between the railroad companies in the manner of making tariff-schedules; uniformity in the method and date of their reports; also, the application of this principle as between the different States. These ideas commend themselves at once to everybody here who gives the matter a thought. This heart meeting of the Commissioners will be at fladison, in the latter part of September.

We in Dubaque look upon the selection of our city in which to hold important inter-State meetings as very proper, and quite an honor; but we really dare more just now for the

really care more just now for the
COMPLETION OF THE IOWA PACIFIC
than for any conventions for making suggestions
for other roads; and we expect that important
thoroughfare will soon be completed. The
President of the road, the Hon. J. K.
Graves, who has been in London negotiating the bonds for this road, and successful,
as we think, reached New York on his return
home yesterday. If he has fully succeeded, the
citizens will tender him an ovation here which
any well-meaning citizen might be proud of.

citizens will tender him an ovation here which any well-meaning citizen might be proud of.

Next to our railroad across the State, our pending

INDUSTRIAL AND MECHANICAL EXPOSITION

is all-absorbing. The business men of Dubuque are doing themselves proud in the way-of contributing toward this new enterprise. Exposition-buildings have been put upon the new fairgrounds; the race-track has been removed and greatly improved; and there are very pleasing premonitions that the fair here will be, in every respect, a creditable one. It is to be open to all the world generally, and to Northern Iowa and western portions of Llinois and Wisconsin particularly. Twenty-five thousand dollars is offered in premiums.

DUBUQUE.

The Anti-Monopoly Nomination

trial Exposition.

to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, and not in any way to make war upon them. This was a token of the good relations between China and Japan; all distrust, if any, was at once cleared away on both sides. Afterwards, when, on the occasion of the Mimster Soyeshima's taking leave of us, we, shaking hands, said that the two na'ions must always observe the provisions of the treaty, and forbear to intrude on each other's territory, he answered that this was the very thing he most desired. Since the departure of the Minister Soyeshima there have elapsed a great number of days, but there has again been no question put to us concerning the shove-said three points, nor have we ever made any admissions that could modify the provisions of the treaty, and we thought there could be no reason to apprehend any disturbing causos arising between the two governments. But now all the foreign Ministens residing at Pesising inform us that Japan is going to despatch an army to Pormosa to make war upon the savages of that island; and besides, the newspapers, the intelligences from the sea-coast, and the reports from our local officers all inform us that in the second month of the present year a ve-sel of war belonging to your country anchored in the harbor of Amoy, demanding to make use of the drilling-ground there for drilling her yeave, and also that, to use the words of her-commander, she came from Formosa and the Pescadores.

Formosa is an island lying far off amirist the sea, and we have never yet restrained the savages living there by any legislation, nor have we established any government over them, following in this a maxim mentioned in the Rei Ri: "Do not change the usages of a people, but allow them to keep their good ones," But the territories inhabiting by these eswages are truly within the jurisdiction of China, and whom China permits to retain their own gode quatoms. We hear

is also the case with several savage tribes inhabiting other remote provinces within the
jurnsduction of China, and whom China permits to retain their own good customs. We hear
now with astonishment that Japan intends to
send an expelitionary corps to Formosa, but
still we do not firmly believe that this is the case.
If truly why did you not consult with us beforeband about it? For what purpose is the
vessel destined that now lies anchored in the
harbor of Amoy?

Truly hoping that Your Excellency will reconsider and examine into this matter, we have
the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servants.

The signature of Prince Kung and nine other General Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs of Chica, Tsung-li-Yamen.]

A Malay Sailor Running a Muck. A mainly salter numbers a much.

After a protracted sig-zag tramp through the exceedingly narrow, tortuous, and filthy streets, permeated by an atmosphere oppressively hot and positively sickening; brushing past closely muffled, carefully-veiled women, serious-looking. muffled, carefully-veiled women, serious-looking, long-bearded merchants and tradesmen, ragged soldiers and Bedouins, all but stark naked fishermen, saitors, laborers, slaves, etc., we finally reached the bazaar, or market, where everything that is obtainable or manufactured in Mascat can be bought—from the well-known locusts, a favorite article of food, to the most gorgeous diamond—necklaces of the Orient. My companions had just finished their purchases, and hired a couple of negroes to carry the goods to the beach, when all of a sudden we were startled by a general stampede of all the people of that portion of the bazaar which we had just left.

They came rushing madly after us, the men shouting, the women screaming, and all of them gesticulating in the willdest manner. What could cause such a sudden and universal flight of the population?

population? Was it a revolt among the rabble? a dog afflict-

Was it a revolt among the rabble? a dog afflicted with hydrophota? a sudden attack of heatile Bedonins from the adjacent desert? or had the good people of Mascat all gone raving mad smultaneously?—questions more easily asked than answered by strangers.

We turned around to look for an explanation from our negro hammals (porters) whom we had engaged to carry the provisions to the beach, but not one was to be seen! They had dropped their loads and fled with the crowd which still rushed past us in dismay, stumbling and rolling over the bags of provisions. Anxious to get out of the way of the terror-stricken populace, which came down upon us like an avalanche, we quickly mounted the elevated platform of the nearest stall,—a barber's shop, or rather a headshaving establispment, for Moslems rarely, if ever, shave their faces, but universally their heads.

From the exalted position we now occupied on

From the exalted position we now occupied on From the exalted position we now occupied on the platform, we had a good view over the entire crowd pushing irresistibly on through the narrow street, and soon discovered the cause of the stampede in the shape of an athletic man, of darkolive complexion, in a state of absolute nudity, and apparently as slippery-skinnel as an eel, bounding towards us with the velocity of a panther pouncing on its prey. An ugly-looking Malay "creese" (a dagger, at least 14 inches in length, with a suarnity-pointed flaming. in corroboration of his corn-orth assertions. And the times were so auspicious to corroborate them. The invitation to the discussion was so generous add open, they feel almost indignant he was not here.

The Triangular Commission did its informal work in a quiet and caustous manner. It resolved, to began with, to excuse the reporters of the press, nursing its fears with the possibility of some of its members letting slip some on sisdom in debate. It was entirely willing the people should know the results arrived at, but, like the follow who swallows roll upon roll of cotton on the street corners, and then draws it forth all in a blaze, it would rather not tell how the thing was done. But it seems to me the custom was as needless as it was harmless. Their vested

cretions of marine deposits. Probably not less than 100 acres have from this cause been added to the Island within the lass hundred years. The we line of this tract is the east line of the Engens property, upon which the well-known Ocea Hotel is eitnated. This line is between 300 are 400 feet east of the Concy Island Road, and the tract includes all the Island east of the Engens property, excepting a portion claimed by the Town of Gravesend.

### CHINESE SERVANTS.

Some of Johnny's Sayings and Doings

From the New York Emine Prof.

In training the Chinaman for domestic service, object lessons are the only available mest od or communication. Laying hold of the are cle, when practicable, the mistres says. "Ke tile, ket-tle." "Kettle," echoes a queer voice, and so on with pan, bucket, broom, and tiform array of housekeeping stensils. All sort of adventures enliven the routins.

One of our friends, Miss G.— was training a "boy." For three or four weeks she wan into the kitchen and made the bread, "Ting' waiting upon her and observing the process and see and to hight." "All light!" he responded. "R" is their insuperable shibotech." He bathed his hands ostentationaly, tied or a fresh white apron, took his stand at the kitchen-table, and gravely postured for moments, to catch the professional band and play of the arms; then he want to the pan into which he had already sind the flour. "You bring water," was his first year, and onthing could be plainer than that when he made breach he brought water, salt, years, and flour, and nothing could be plainer than that when he made breach he brought water, salt, years, and flour, and nothing could be plainer than that when he made breach he was to wait on him. Not to be as enample of insubordination to this ready pupil, she was obliged to obey orders, inwardly laughing at he unexpected allotment in the cast. She tool case to be out of the kitchen when broad was made again.

She was a 'tall and portly lady, with an unnaual luxurisace of har. Ting was some and mirer, but not a blind one. He complained us her soveral times that she was to large, and objected to her abundant hair once when she was unfering with a neadache. He came into he room and bathed her head with gentle care; then lifting the loosened tresses, he said "Toe muchee; me cut," pointing to his own shaves poll as an evidence of hear than four said as a modes. Some of Johnny's Sayings and Doings

room and bathed her head with gentle cars; then lifting the loosened treases, he said; "Toe muchee; me cut," pointing to his own shaves poll as an evidence of his skill and as a modes: assurance of its beautifying results.

He was one day preparing a steak to broll when his mistress said to him: "Bring huft. Ting; too much fat!" "All the same you! was his brisk comparison. This is seemingly very saucy, but it must be remembered that they are as unconventional as children and every one knows the awful directness of their opinions until toned by precept and expenence.

opinions until toned by precept and experence.

Miss G. had a friend much shorter and lighter than herself, whom Sing always aportecistively mentioned as "nice lady." Through theread of illness, her hair came out so badly that she was bald. The first time afterward that Sing met her he manifested decided pleasure, although unusually reserved and undemonstrative. As soon as she was gone—he had the grace to wait until she had—he gave vent to his admiration, at the same time eyeing Miss G. suggestively: "She nice lady; rety nice. She nation muches fat; no too muches hair!"

We were to have a boiled pudding for dinner one day. Ting was out when it was made, and we watched anxiously for him lest he should come in and lift the cover; for, shut off from lingual communication, a Chinaman's eres and hands are the ears of his understanding. At last he came; I went into the kitchen, pointed to the steamer and said impressively "musn't touch." "Musn't touch?" he queried, and isstantly removed the cover to see what "musn't touch." "Musn't touch?" he queried, and isstantly removed the cover to see what "musn't touch." all she added a tablespoonful of vinegar to give the cake a feathery lightness.

It was daily not in the oven and arrangements were begun to do some scouring. The buckst was brought, the hot water poured in and soda added, and she turned to indicate the brush. Hearing an unusual sound she locked back just in time to see Lung stoppling the vinegar is "while the familiar result of making an alkala a nacid filled the bucket with—to draw it midd;—an energetic effer vescence, Lung standing by with unrippled equanimity.

His quick sagairty had grasped one truth. Vinegar was an essential component of America hourekeeping. With disastious thoroughness did he starch the 'woolen underwear, and the children's little flannel skirts stood alone all winter from "the 'tiffness of the 'tarchness."

He subsequently became a market-gradener, and made his daily rounds with "flesh veg'blea," which he showed a wonderful talent for

singer discassed that the fellow meant, say, and siready douces, miscassed. Indeed, we sorely after the control of shiperrary, who had not been feet enough to see cape him. No soomer had the village the control of shiperrary, who had not been feet enough to see cape him. No soomer had the village the control of saids street, and, tincomeniously, right into the javes of death.

The next object of attack was a phiegment of the property of the control of saids street, and, tincomeniously, right into the javes of death.

The next object of attack was a phiegment of the property of the control of the production of the control of the

western portions of Limous and olians is offered the premiums.

China's Protect.

The following is a translation of the first dispace from the covernment of China to tent of Japan, protesting against the occupation of Fordicas by the Japanese from the covernment of China to tent of Japan, protesting against the occupation of Fordicas by the Japanese from the covernment of China to the disparation of Fordicas by the Japanese from the covernment of China to the disparation of Fordicas by the Japanese from set to each flow of the Japanese flow of

THE PULP

Sermon by the Rev. Mr the Free-Will C

The Rev. Dr. Hornbl Diversity of Nat

Discourse of the Rev. I the First Methodist

Dr. Ellis at the Michig Church.

FOUNDED ON A

The Rev. John Malvern, of the w, vii, 25: "And it fell ded upon a rock." He follows:

nofrequently shrouded in sublim quently beautifully simple and p

need to illustrate precepts received a new it manner and connection used it. Does he speak of the seed. it is that we may learn t mission and kingdom. Does by the growth of that kingdo that it is our duty to engage in svery day teaching we find Him de livity. He delights to take the mirate the immaterial, the physical impiritual, the mutable to illustrative, the earthly to illustrate the bearthly to make and luxury. He being himseloubtless taught Jesus to use the and plane. Even if this were not signified the builder's trade by with His instructions to the pectage of the bearthly in the instructions to the pectage of the period of the period of the builder's trade by with His instructions to the pectage of the period o hat it is our duty to engage

the rain descender and the floods winds blew and beat upon that I fell not, for it was founded upon a:

The character of the builder: He built his house upon a rock. Here foreshought, precaution. The tru this wise man. He has not comming on the surface or say rounted the cost, he has a good foundation will repay his a Perhaps he may be free from trials knows it will not always be so; he satisfied without a well-founded heriving them all. When the storm the tempeste beat upon him, then the benefit of having "digged deshis foundation on the rock. The tile a learner, and listens to the dire great master-builder—God.

The builder in the text sayings of Christ." He does pend on his own knowled hears Him say, "Learn of Me," and learner, and he benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriations of lies. Jesus said, "Be Christian his repented, and his fait the colid rock—the immutable found received to less the immutable found will be only the christian bis repented, and his fait the colid rock—the immutable found received to the benefit of his builder's wisdom lies in appropriation of the lies of the lies of

Now look at the building. Its fo battled with the billows for a stand in all their strength am like rock on which you and I hame in upon Him has a fitands, the sure foundation billoe. He is the rock of ag fation can no man lay than Jesus Christ." The Christian

mits of no amalgamatical. It is said fild very well for the foundation builders, fabermen, and other he Bible is not up to he builders, for a same, where has any improvement to subserve the place of the true for who has schured a patent-right for a Heaven? Nothing has been laid a which we may safely build other than shich the Aposties built.

The material of the building must proper quality to secure symmetry at secure. It will not do to build a bay-he frantie rocks, or a stubble dwelling foundation; yet multitudes a this useless work. They are loundation, weaving their yalls with tubble of human philosophy. True may be engaged in this erroneous work he agency of false teachers, and may in Heaven, but not the loss of Heaven has mistaken views and services will build the while mistaken views and services will build the while mistaken views and services will build the while mistaken views and services will be right if his belief in wrong? The Spartans though a crime if secretly committed; the right whought it was for God's glory should persecute the Christians, and it hands in the blood of martvrs! Fa frest docurned of Christ's divinity? A has no greater foundation for his super than humanity has no ground of conside himself will be saved! He may as to save himself, as to think that he can by trusting in one like himself.

So of those who reject the doctrine of thiss's divinity? A has no greater foundation for his super foily. If a moderate of Christ's allowing of violand their houses totter and fall vina short regeneration. All that man do for himself will be saved! He may as to save himself, as to think that he can by trusting in one like himself.

So of those who reject the doctrine of this, and they have fallen, but the believer, far he is "founded upon a rock."

The practical, consistent Christian is portioned and ruin of those who ere

RVANTS. ings and Doings

n when bread wa

w of, was being ina 'Melican kitchen
nake first a sponge,
for in the bowl the
while stirring the n.,
poonful of vnegar
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and arrangements
ring. The bucket
soured in and soda
indicate the brush,
he looked back just
ty the vinegar jor
naking an alikalia
—to draw it mild.
Jung standing by

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ey are excessively
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ne language told in her uncle's family less after their Chidy less after their Chidy the same account Remonstrance was a eat," was his in the roasting was required it enough butter on doled out the bread gardliness that the subliged to dismiss Chinese servants agement and quiet in the unkempt race and soured our distance of the control of

tiam Jackson was urder of his autor moes:

nd her brother, 29 their parents, the ell-to-do laborer at e near Ripon. On y last the prisoner ensued, in which ards his father and eat day the prison noon he seems to sed, and they were adjoining village here apparently on, with each other, g to the hamlet of in together, the girl the prisoner talk-her dead body was out being cut in a sar. The prisoner at after wandering statements to cer-was apprehended ards, when in the ingit be examination the prisoner at the time of the to a young man aron the prisoner Prisoner said abelsione gurl like her. In her body was graph, the former her that he re-plotograph.

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THE PULPIT.

sermon by the Rev. Mr. Malvern of the Free-Will Church.

The Rev. Dr. Hornblower on the

Diversity of Natures. Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Thomas at

the First Methodist Church-

Dr. Ellis at the Michigan Avenue Church.

FOUNDED ON A ROCK

sermon by the Rev. Mr. Malvern, of the Free-Will Church.
The Rev. John Malvern, of the Free-Will Bapthe Church, corner of Jackson and Loomis ist tourch, corner of season and counts in the streets, preached yesterday morning from St. Sithew, vii, 25: "And it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock." He spoke substantially is follows:

The manner of Christ's teaching, though not in the provided in sublimits is more from the changed in sublimits is more from the changed in sublimits is more from the changed in sublimits.

infrequently shrouded in sublimity, is more fre-igently beautifully simple and plain. Whatever He used to illustrate and enforce his the used to illustrate and enforce his precepts received a new lustre from the same and connection in which He and it. Does he speak of the sower and the sed, it is that we may learn the nature of his mission and kingdom. Does He speak of the grain of mustard seed, it is that we may learn the growth of that kingdom. He not only tree adignity to the vocations of life, but shows hat it is our duty to engage in them. In his serv day teaching we find Him denouncing imacinity. He delights to take the material to illustrate the immaterial, the physical to illustrate the one was peculiar. The wind in the forest played

hat it is our duty to engage in them. In His stery day teaching we find Him denouncing inactivity. He delights to take the material to illustrate the immaterial, the physical to illustrate the minutable, the earthly to illustrate the immutable, the earthly to illustrate the heavenly. Christ Himself was a practical mechanic, as is journess implied by His submission to His parents motified by His submission to His parents in the occupation of his reputed father, the could not afford to bring up his family in me and luxury. He being himself a carpenter, ioubless taught Jesus to use the hammer, saw, and plane. Even if this were not the case, He ignified the builder's trade by connecting it with His instructions to the people. He uses sater, fire, houses, trees, talents, men, and women to illustrate, the various characteristics of the singdom in the hearts and lives of the peo-

the forgoom is triumph on earth and glorious fruition in Heaven. Our future welfare depends on the manner we receive these teachings. This truth is plainly taught in the connections of my text: "Whoseever heareth these sayings of mine and deep them. I will like him unto a rise man which built his house upon a rock, and the rain descended, and the floods ceme, and the winds blew and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."

The character of the builder: He is wise—be built his house upon a rock. Here is wisdom, forshought, precaution. The true Christian is his vise man. He has not commenced builting on the surface or sand Having sounted the cost, he has learned that a good foundation will repay his arduous toil. Perhaps he may be free from trials now, but he knows twill not always be so; hence he is not satisfied sithout a well-founded hope of surviving them all. When the storms blow, and the tempose beat upon him, then will be reap its benefit of, having "dayged deep," and laid his foundation on the rock. The true Christian as learner, and visitens to the directions of the pest master-builder—tiod.

The builder in the text "hears the spings of Christ." He does not desard film say, "Learn of Me," and sits at His lest. A man may hear the sayings of Christ will be grows gray listening, and be not a whit mafted unless he puts them in practice. The mider's wisdom lies in appropriating instructors are received to the benefit of his building. We mat make our religion practical, and apply it to be business of life. Jesus said, "Behent,"—be Christian has repented, and his building unmenced here. Jesus said, "Behent,"—the distribution in the solid rock—the immutable foundation. Every act of obedience is another brick added to its superstructure.

Now look at the building, Its foundation in-

my act of obedieace is another brick added to is superstructure.

Now look at the building. Its foundation implies strength. It is strong enough to resist very shock. The rocks of yonder ocean have suited with the billows for ages, yet they still fand in all their strength and power. So stands is rock on which you and I build. His enemies ame in upon Him like a flood, but still He dads, the sure foundation of the Christian's tilice. He is the rock of ages. "Other fountation can no man lay than is laid, which is Jesus Christ." The Christian's foundation adless Christ." The Christian's foundation admits of no amalgamation. It is said that Christ ild very well for the foundation of early sulders, fishermen, and others; that the Bible is not up with the imes—that the age demands something new. Let those laugh at our reharion who will tall the the Christian glory in its antiquity, and nithe fact that, like its author, it remains the time. Where has any improvement been made. ist." The Christ

ame. Were has any improvement been made to subserve the place of the true foundation? Who has secured a patent-right for a new way to fleaven? Nothing has been laid down upon which we may safely build other than that upon shich the Apostles built.

The material of the building must be of the proper quality to secure symmetry and pormashich the Aposties built.

The material of the building must be of the proper quality to secure symmetry and permanency. It will not do to build a bay-house upon runite rocks, or a stubble dwelling on a costly sundation; yet multitudes are doing his meeless work. They are building his meeless work. They are building his neeless work. They are building his hopes on Christ as a theoretic landation, weaving their walls with the hay and subble of human philosophy. True Christians may be engaged in this erroneous work, through his agency of false teachers, and may suffer loss in Heaven, but not the loss of Heaven. Known biliberate sins will rob us of Heaven itself, while mistaken views and services will diminish. But reward. See that no false doctrines mar four faith. I knowmen tell you that it does not uniter what we believe, if only our lives and matices are good. How can a man'e conduct to right if his belief is essentially trong? The Spartans thought theft to crime if secretly committed; the Hindoo thought it meritorious to give herself to he finnes, and committed suicide; Saul of Tarsa thought it was for God's glory that he hoad persecute the Christians, and improve his hades in the blood of martyrs! Faith in the matical to a true Christian life! What man can be accurate of the Gospel is absolutely estable to a true Christian life! What man can be accurate of Christ's divinity? A man who are greater foundation for his superstructure has masself will be saved! He may as well think is awa himself, as to think that he can be saved by trusting in one like himself.

So of those who reject the doctrine of regener-

amaning has no ground of confidence that a small will be saved! He may as well think have himself, as to think that he can be saved by trusting in one like himself.

So of those who reject the doctrine of regeneration. They attempt salvation by their own may arm, and raise their building of works but and their houses totter and fall when the him descend and the floods come. Reformania anot regeneration. All that man tries to so himself will go for nothing in the sight of too if he is not born again. To reject this into the dear the Bible and make the teacher of Christ supreme folly. If a man does have these fundamental truths, how can him he a communal preparation for them? A haling without these precious stones will sure that will become of the hulding thus

hat will become of the building thus midd? Persecution has done its utmost tar it down, but without success. While systems have fallen, and are almost forms this edifice, firmly fixed on the instance of the self-inches and false Christs have the self-incheous, the formal, and the self-incheous, the formal, and the rectie have fallen, but the believer falls not, is is founded upon a rock."

Practical, consistent Christian is possessed buildingles that bean him up in adversity, and an esparate him from the love of God. all other structures shall fall, to the consistent of those who erected them, the builder shall dwell secure aminst the desorgingments and the wreck of worlds. Let subject ancourage us in our work of faith

didgrashall dwell secure amidst the desodegraded and the wreck of worlds. Let
be the decourage us in our work of faith
a To all who would turn you aside
four work, use the language of
ah, and say, "I am doing a
bork, so that I cannot come down;" and
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bork, so that I cannot come down;" and
bork, so that I cannot come down;" and joy of thy Lord.]

DIVERSITY OF NATURES.

reached yesterday morning to a large congrepreacted yesterday morning to a large congregation in the Third Presbyterian Church:

The heart knoweth his own bitterhess, and a stranger doth not intermeddie with his joy.—Proceeds, xie., 10.

He said there was never a freeful boy or girl

who did not say: "Nobody understands me;" and never a dissolute, deprayed young man who was not sure that he would be better if people understood him better. There was much truth at the bottom of it; none of us understood each other. "The heart knoweth his own bitterness, and a stranger doth intermeddle with his joy." We could not submit the subjects of our own consciousness to the inspection and observa-tion of others. Mental acts and states were meant by subjects of consciousness. The speaker illustrated the difference in perceptions and sensations by the varied effects produced by color upon different people, and cited the case of a distinguished botanist who was color-blind, being unable to tell any difference in the color of the red cherries and the green leaves. He also spoke of the diversity in taste as to color,—how one woman would wear that which offended another woman's sense of harmony in color.

A difference was especially noticeable in

moods and temperaments. We could not tell what each other's emotions were. We might judge that effects were similar, but we could not verify the judgment. Differences in natures were sufficiently great to make us incapable of understanding each other. In a general way, human nature was alike in all ages and under all conditions, but there was an unlimited diversity of character. Even Cain and Abel, the most nearly unpolluted among the children of men, were utterly dissimilar; while Jacob and

one was beculiar. The wind in the forest played a different tune on every twig, and leaf, and limb. One person might suffer from the prick of a pin torture more acute than another would

limb. One person might suffer from the prick of a pin torture more acute than another would suffer from a sword-thrust. There were many musical instruments of the same kind, but no two had exactly the same tone. So it was with the human heart, each having its own chords, combinations, nerves, and susceptibilities, all helping to make up character. Hence the difficulty of comprehending each other. A Frenchman and Englishman might be saying the same thing, but one could not understand the other unless he knew the language. In the same way the language of the soul must first be learned before it could be understood. "The heart knoweth his own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermedide with his joy."

There was an infinite variety of experiences, and a difference in lives. All had not the same infusion of gall in their cup of sorrow, or the same quality of delight in their cup of joy. We must depend upon our imagination to give us a conception of experiences never fell; but imagination often fell far snort of the reality, and could not be a trustworthy interpreter of sorrows unfelt in ourselves. It was a fact that every man was conscious of an inner life undiscovered and unsuspected by others. Man's individuality, his satitude and isolation, were certain defeat to Foulierism and Communism. It was not an agreeable fact; the soul mourned its solitarness, and was pained that it was neither known nor understood. Sympathy and appreciation were sought, lover from lover, duly to awake after marriage to the fact that they had not found them; that the two hearts were not awake after marriage to the fact that they had not found them; that the two hearts were not

altogether one.
In grief mankind was most alone. We crave In grief mankind was most alone. We crave sympathy from our fellow-creatures, but how often are weldisappointed to find that our best and nearest francis do not understand us, and cannot enter into our grief. We reject their aid, distrust their sympathy. To soothe this sorrow and to answer this need we find resource in religion, which establishes a new relation between man and man, and put ing our spiritual natures in communion with each other. In conclusion, the speaker said; Judge not too severely one another. If you understood that man, you might admire where you now attempt to despise. Do not expect too much sympathy; you will not get it in this world; learn to do without if from human sources; make Jesus Christ your friend and sympathizer. Don't try to be popular, to please everybody. You cannot do it. Even the minister fails in that. Every man must stand or fail for himself, and each one must give an account for himself before God.

MAN'S LIFE

Sermon by the Rev. H. W. Thomas. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of the First Methodist Church, preached to a large congregation yesterday morning. His text was:

He said the peculiar nature given to each particular thing in life determined the sphere in which it should live. Fishes had fine and gills, -evidence that they were to live in the water; birds had wings,—proof that they were to exist in the air. It was probable that there was a range of life above man, as it was certain that there was a realm of life below him,—a realm of life which seemed to be limited to physical conditions: the life of a tree for instance which was to be stationary in the ground. The life of the animal seemed to ultimate in simple physical living, -eating, drinking, and dying. The realm of life above man was spiritual, -what was generally called angelic life. From what he had said the thought would be gathered that man seemed to occupy a peculiar point in the scale of being to be related to the material, or that which was below him, and also, in his nature, to that which was above him. From this dual or double nature could be seen the significance of the Savior's teaching in the text. Christ recognized what might be called the "bread-life," but he emphasized the fact that man should not live by bread alone, pointing directly to the higher life he should live "by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God."

It would seem that the burden of life had been to solve the question, "What shall we eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" The thought of man had been largely occupied in its solution, and it looked as if we were hired in its solution, and it looked as if we were hired out, apprenticed as it were, to the work of feeding, clothing, and sheltering ourselves. From one point of view, it was meiancholy to think we must work or starve, and in a few, years die. But if the whole text was looked at, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but he shall live by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God," a new world opened up to us, and we began to see the meaning of life,—to see the higher lessons taught here. If this be true, man should seek to so arrange this earthly life as to put it as far as possible in harmony with the higher spiritual life,—to take religion out of the simply theoretical and transcendental plane, and put it in the plane of the ideal, and put it into the practical; in other words, to make transactional piety one of the strongest phases of the religious life of man, so that he must practice his religion if he be religious.

of the strongest phases of the religious life of man, so thick he must practice his religion if he be religious.

It was a great mistake to suppose that men could not carry their religion in he their work. If they did not do it, they would be aposed to ten thousand temptations. Man misself, as to comport with the higher principles of a religious life, We should not depart from the plane of rectitude in any earthly project,—should not make money by unfairness, since by so doing there was a liability to injure the soul, and defeat the very object of the underlife. No man could get a true view of life by going contrary to the spirit of life and the spirit of religion. The higher interest was the mind, the spirit, the future; and when one yielded to temptation to-do wrong in order to better his earthly condition, he did himself a great injury. He should stand influxibly on principle, and never swerve from duty; should seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things would be added. The soul lived by faith, and faith rested upon truth, and man should try to live in the realms of truth, of friendship, of purity, and of character.

We were apt to think that life was in the bustle and noise of buving and selling; but the true life was in the character we were forming, the truth we were gashering, the sympathes we were weaving about it,—a life for the poor as well as the rich,—our hope in God. We should not avoid the conflict of life, but stand firm under it,—should not rest under the weavy round of feeding and clothing the body. The mind should live, and take hold of truth; the heart should live, and take hold of truth; the heart should live, and take hold of truth; the heart should live, and take hold of truth; the heart should live, and take hold of truth; the heart should live, and take hold of truth; the heart should live, and take hold of truth; the heart should live, and take hold of truth; the

purity as a living fact in its life; and from this life we would be borne up to the life hereafter. "FOLLOW THOU ME."

Sermon by the Rev. F. M. Ellis.
The Rev. F. M. Ellis, of the Michigan Avenue
Baptist Church, preached resterday morning
from the 21st and 22d verses of the 21st chapter of John: "Peter, seeing him, saith to Jesus; Lord, and what shall this man do? Jesus saith unto him, if I will that he tarry till I come, what

Is that to thee? Follow thou me."

The preacher first compared the two disciples mentioned, pronouncing them to be the two ground types of Christian character; two ground types of Christian character;
Peter, impulsive, headstrong, and heroic, yet
continually doubting, erring, and stumbling, was
the confessing disciple represented in the Church
to-day by an "apostolic succession" of Christians of like character. John, on the other
hand, seemed to live in perfect harmony with
his Divine Master, and the full enjoyment of
perfect peace. He represented the enjoying
Christian, and the holiday aspect of Christianity.
Combining the characteristics of these two antithetical characters, and reposing upon them
like a shapely arch upon two symmetrical
columns, stood Paul, the witnessing disciple,
thus rounding out in one perfect whole the
threefold manifestation of Christian discipleship.

ship.

These different phases of character are to be These different phases of character are to be found in the Church to-day. If that of Peter had greater faults than that of John, he was also more heroic. John could not have preached that great Pentecestal sermon after the resurrection, in which Peter appealed so feelingly to the very murderers of Christ that even they began to inquire what they must do to be saved. So now it was not these Curistians who lived ent of the reach of temptation and the lusts of the flesh that deserved the most honor. The poor struggling disciple whose whole life was a deadly conflict with the persons of an evil nature would yet wear a crown, the lustre of whose stars would far outshine and dim those of many model Christians. Even the poor and stammering words of the neglected preacher, of whom it was said that another man was called to preach the Gospel and he answered, might in God's sight be more precious than the most eloquent utterance of the most gifted orator.

The lesson of Christian discipleship was the second point of the discourse. As the lesson of the cross was that Christ had atoned for our sins, so that of the command "Follow thou me" was that Christ still lives as our Savior. We ought not all through our lives to remain at the foot of the cross renewing our experience there.

ought not all through our lives to remain at the foot of the cross renewing our experience there, but should follow our risen Lord, and pass on to

but should follow our risen Lord, and pass on to new experiences.

In the practical application, which closed the sermion, the duty of following Christ was plainly inculcated. Some people would be Christians if they could understand election; others, if they could reconcile God's sovereignty with man's free agency; still others if they could understand the Divinity of ers if they could understand the Divinity of Christ. The preacher said we might or might not become a Christian if we could understand these doctrines, but we never would understand them. To attempt to judge of spiritual truths by the understanding was like criticising a picture by the rules of music, an oratorio by the tests of literature, or endeavoring to make the sense of hearing perform the functions of tasts. Spiritual standards should alone be employed in

Spiritual standards should alone be employed in deciding upon spiritual matters.

Again, there were others who would be Christians if they knew what church to join. They would be Bajtists but for close-communion, Methodists but for the doctrine of falling from grace, Presbyterians but for the steruness of their creed, Episcopalians but for the formalities of their worship. This class was aptly compared to the sick man who was in the greatest need of readical service, but who did not like of their worship. This class was aptly com-pared to the sick man who was in the greatest used of medical service, but who did not like one physician because he was a homeopathist, another because he was an allopathist, another because he was an eclectic, and still another be-cause he belonged to a different school of medi-cine. Such a man would die, and he would de-serve to die. So it was with those who unged such patty avenues for neglecting the Physician. such petty excuses for neglecting the Physician of souls.

Near the close of the sermon, the reverend

Near the close of the sermon, the reverend gentleman reforred, for a few moments, to the great topic of the hour, speaking with the greatest rapidity and vehemence, and with an earnestness of suppressed contion that indexed the keenness of the interest felt by him, in common with the whole clergy, in this question. He characterized the offense imputed to Beecher as one which had no equal since the sin of David, and spoke of the popular excitement and anxiety to know what was to become of that stupendous reputation, hoping even to the last that the clouds which enshrouded it would be dispelled. Yet there were thousands and tens of thousands who would rejoice in his downfall. thousands who would rejoice in his downfall, and hold up that wreeked reputation as a shield to screen them from the anger of an avenging God. That would be of no avail, and even if this luminary should be forever eclipsed, "What is that to thee? Follow thou me," is the Divine

THE TROUBLES OF IMMIGRANTS.

Statistics have proved that the number of emi-grants leaving Great Britain and Ireland for this country during the past year was much less than might have been expected under ordinary cir-cumstances. The following letter, from the Rev, Richard J. Walsh, a Roman Cathohe priest, writ-

Richard J. Walsh, a Roman Catholic priest, written to a friend in Iraland, and published in the Kilkenny Journal, will be read with interest by those who know the great influence of the priesthood among the Irish peasantry:

DEAR FATHER RYAN: I had very nearly forgotten one of the chief points I had in my mind to speak of when I began my letter, and that was to entreat you to warn the people of your parish against attempting at the present time to emigrate to this country. At this present momens there are in this city alone thousands of able-bodied men standing idle, and actually starving; nor can they get a stroke of work to do. What is true of New York is true of every city—large city, at least—all over the Union. Public works have been suspended; there are no roads in construction at the present time anywhere; no canals, nothing which can give employment to large gains of laborers, time anywhere; no canals, nothing which can give employment to large gangs of laborers, owing to the extravagant freights charged by the railroad monopolists. For grain and farm produces farmers hise only as much as suffice for domestic of potion, and, not being able to afford it, employed the control of the control of the dogs in this country,—the result wild extravagance begun during the sum of result of failures, of want of confidence in any speculation or speculators, and the result, too, of the strikes which labor-unions and trade-unions have so frequently made during the past three years. Where five years ago there used to be any amount of building and digging, etc. nothing is now done. Everything is at a standstill. For one situation, or for the work of one man, there are thousands of applications, and this is true not only with regard to male labor,

man, there are thousands or applications, and this is true not only with regard to male labor, but also with regard to female. Servants (female) who have never been out of employment before are now looking in vain for places. The offices are filled with applicants, and no chance of hire. How long this state of things may last I cannot tell, but I deem that it is the beginning of evils, and that this country is likely I cannot tell, but I deem that it is the beginning of evils, and that this country is likely to undergo a phase of misery the like of which no pen can tell. Warn the people, and let them know the truth. There are thousands this moment in this city who, had they the means, would gladly return to Ireland. These men are willing to work, but no work can be had, for there is no work in operation. If they still persist in leaving, let them try Canada rather than the States, for, if they cen heie, they will only add no the aggregate misery which bows than the States, for, if they come here, ther will only add no the aggregate misery which bows down the poor at present—no work! no work! no work! no work! There is as much beggary-to-day in New York; as in any city in Ireland—as much destitution; and they who are reduced to this state are in general recent immigrants. Yours, dear Father Ryan,

RICHARD J. WAISH, S. J.

Warning to Married Men. They Should Give Their Money to Their

A well-known manufacturer of this city visited his family a few days since, at one of the popular summer resorts not a thousand miles from Falmouth. Happening to have an unusually well-filled pocket-book, uson retiring for the night he placed it in one of his boots for safe keeping, omitting, however, to say anything apput it to his wife. Fatigued with the long ride, he soon fell saleep, and, upon awakening early in the morong; sought in vain for his boots and his money. Rousing his wife with anxious inquiries about "those boots," he learned that she had found them lying around and had set them outside the door for the hotel bootblack. A few seconds later a well developed, manly form, with only "one or two ciothes on," was noticed making rapid strides for the porter's lodgs, with the "ragged edges of anxiety, remorse, ruin, and despair" distinctly mapped out on his usually beaming countenance. It remains for us to add, as a simple act of justice to all parties, that the porter was honest, the money restored, and our manufacturer firmly convinced of the propriety of having no secrets from his wife in future.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE FIRE-ORDINANCE.

SEVENTRENTH WARD.

The workingmen of the Seventeenth Ward held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at Thieleman's Theatre, on Clybourn avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the new ordi-nance making the fire-limits coextensive with the nance making the irre-limits coextensive with the city-limits. The masses that made their appear-ance to take part in these proceedings consisted of about fifty Communists, conspicuous among whom were the well-known leaders Karl Klings

and Henry Zimpel.

The meeting was called to order at about 3 o'clock by Mr. H. Zimpel, who nominated Mr. Kramer for President. He was unanimously elected. Mr. German was elected Secretary. The President then introduced Mr. Karl Klings, who, after explaining the object of the meeting, and the reason the masses had staved at home, went on to say that every workingman in the ward should have been present to protect his the ward should have, been present to protect his interests. The new ordinance was neither in the interest of the workingmen nor the retail business men, but solely in the interest of landsharks and speculators, who, by driving the workingmen from the city, expected to get hold of their lots, as they were not able to build brick buildings on them. Had the authorities done their duty there would now be no necessity for extending the fire-limits. In his opinion a wooden building was preferable to a brick one, because a fire could be easier extinguished in the former than the latter. There was no other cause for adopting this ordinance than the hostility of the capitalists and aristocrats to the workingmen, whom they were bound

crais to the workingmen, whom they were bound to drive outside the city-limits, or kill them off in unwholesome tenoments.

He then stated that in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards resolutions against the ordinance were adopted, and it was the duty of this meeting to join in this important work, so as to bring as powerful a pressure as possible to bear upon the city authorities, that the new ordinance might be reconsidered. They had to make a strong and fearful fight togain their point. They had neither money nor influence, and the number had to make up for this deficiency. Against them were arrayed all the aristocrats, capitalists, officeholders, and politicians, who were using every means in their possession to crush the workingmen, and drive them from the homes which, by years of labor and frugal living, they had succeeded in erecting. It was not enough to go to meetings and pass resolutions; they must work, and agitate, and enlist every one in the movement. Every person present should at once join the Workingmen's Association, which was the only agency to lead them on to final victory and success. During the next few mouths they would have plenty of occasions to tackle those politicians, but this must not deter them from acting at once and energetically in regard to this most important subject.

Mr. Felter then read the resolutions adopted at the Eighth Ward meeting, and they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Zimpel stated that these resolutions would be distributed at various places throughout the ward to give the workingmen a chance to sign their names to them.

Mesers. Felter, Michelson, and others also crats to the workingmen, whom they were bound to drive outside the city-limits, or kill them off

their names to them.

Mesers. Felter, Michelson, and others also spoke against the extension of the fire-limits, but advanced no new ideas. The meeting then THE PIPTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, who are opposed to any action of the Common Council in extending the fire-limits, was held, yesterday afternoon, in the hall over the saloon of George Autes, No. 117 Corneli street. Nearly 200 persons were prent, the German element preponderating. Henry Websking was chosen President and F. Streger Secretary. The Secretary opened by reading the notice of the meeting as printed in the Vorbote. Mr. Jac Winner read a copy of the resolutions which the citizens of the Eighth Ward adopted at a meeting hald about a week ago.

citizens of the Eighth ward adopted at a meeting held about a week ago.

Numerous warm debates and speeches followed, in which city officers in general were abused. On motion, the President appointed a committee of ten to draw up and present to the Common Council, a strong protest against the extension of the fire-limits. The Committee will meet Tresday evening at the corner of First and Bauben streats.

A GOLDEN WEDDING. Golden weddings are like angels' visits, few and far between, and when they (2) occur they are well worthy of a passing notice. The condition of a man who has spent and still survives fifty years of married life in this land of easy divorces, must be considered in many respects quite enviable. In the first place, the chances are that the mother-in-law has been long since laid to rest serenely under a marble slab. Then the children have grown up, and grandchildren and great-grandchildren are cropping forth, and if the heroes of the golden wedding have been improvident or unlucky in A Roman Catholic Priest's Warning business they can pick from a dozen or two of Statistics have proved that the number of emi grants leaving Great Britain and Ireland for this country during the past year was much less than might have been expected under ordinary circumstances. The following letter, from the Rev.

Statistics have proved that the number of emi fires idea at which to finish the closing days of life. It is safe to assume that when man and wife have spent haif a century together they were affinities from the beginning. The latest golden wedding that has occurred in Chicago was that of Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Eleanor Baid-Richard L. Walsh, a Roman Catholic restriction.

golden wedding that has occurred in Chicago was that of Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Elsanor Baldwin. The aged couple were married on the 19th of August, 1824, and the golden wedding celebration was due on that date in 1874, but it was postponed three days, as the birthday of both Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin was on the 22d of August, on which day they attained the ages of 74 and 66 years respectively.

Yesterday morning the aged couple, together with their thirteen children, had their portrasts taken in a group at Alschuler's photographic studio bn Twenty-second atreet. A Tribunker-eporter was on hand, and had a brief chat with Mr. Baldwin, who stated that another paper had undertaken to write the golden wedding up, but had got the thing "all wrong." He therefore felt pleased at the prospect of having the tacts of the case set forth correctly. In addition to those already set forth, it may be stated that the ages of the thirteen children who figured in the group ran from 19 to 48 years, and that in addition to these there are twelve grand and two great-grandchildren. Mr. Baldwin, who has lived in Chicago for the past nine years, is a real-estate dealer. Both he and his wife were born in Hamilton County, Ohio; but after nine years life in Chicago they have decided to end their days here. The Baldwin family is evidently a marrying one, as out of the thirteen children five of the daughters and four of the sons have already laid the foundations of future golden weddings. Whether or not they will succeed in eventually becoming the centrepleces of as interesting groups as that which The Tribunk representative yesterday saw, is a matter which must be left to time to determine.

GENERAL NEWS. The New York World says that " An agent for the Chicago Exposition has offered Mr. Beecher \$75,000 for fifty nights' lecturing next season at the Exposition, and telegraphed besterday the Dr. Hunt will repeat his lecture on "Wild Africa," this evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

Hamill Jones, a saloon-keeper at No. 823 South May street, committed suicide by hanging yesterday morning. At 8 o'clock he left his bartender, named Homer, in the seloon, and went up-stairs. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the latter called him, and, receiving no response, went up-stairs and found him in a closet suspended by a rope, one end of which was fastened to a clothes-hook. His wife he him several days ago, taking with her an onlead, and this fact was the probable cause of the chicken. He was 32 years oid.

The Rev. J. C. Hartzell, of New Orleans, will conduct the noon-day meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 143 Madison sneet. The meeting for young men strangers as usual in the evening at 8 p. m.

Kate Hill was arrested last night at 10 o'clock by Officer Trayner, to whom Robert Darrow com-planed that she had robbed him of \$135 in a house of ill-fame on Fourth avenue.

A German named John Thomme was shot by Henry Peters, probably by actident, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in front of 113 Mather street, where the former boards. The ball entered the left groun and lodged in the left thigh. The wounded man was a ken into his room and attended by Dr. Fisher, who was unable to give an opinion, at the time, as to the indimate result of the injury. Peters was arrested and locked up to await an investigation of the matter.

to await an investigation of the matter.

The Coroner held an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mary Riley, a young woman 20 years of aga, who died at No. 37 West Wasaington street, it was reported, from an abortion. The stending physician gave a certificate of death from typhoid fever, and the testimony of Drs. Henrotin and Dunne bore out his diagnosis. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Tom Lyons, one of the parties arrested for complicity in the burglary of Herman Burgheim's

store, No. 89 South Canal street, is troubled with delirium tremens, and has to be closely watched at Madison Street Station.

Sheriff R. J. Holcomb, of DeKalb County, passed through the city yesterday with a man named William Veeder, who, with two others under arrest, is charged with stealing fourteen head of cattle in the county named above, and selling them to a commission house in Chicago. The stolen property was recovered.

them to a commission house in Chicago. The stolen property was recovered.

Louis Jones, a colored man, was badly cut in the face, about 9 o'clock last evening, in Taylor's restaurant, No. 112 Fourth avenue, either by John Haggart'and a companion, both white men, or by Lucinda Brown, colored. The latter gave herself up to the police, and stated that she cut Jones with a pop-bottle. But Jones says one of the white men cut him with a knife. The affair grew out of an old grudge, engendered at a recent fight in a bagnio.

A two-story frame house in progress of erection on Nora street, near North avenue, was blown down in the gale of Finday last, and two brothers, John and Hakon Johnson, who were working on the upper floor, barely escaping with their fives. The latter named was buried in the debris. A family occupied the first floor, and their furniture and effects were completely demolished. The damage amounted to about \$1,600.

THE FOURTH ILLINOIS.

The Fourth Illinois Cavalry hold their reunion (the first since the War) at Ottawa, next Thursday, Judge M. R. M. Wallace will deliver the address. This reunion promises to be a great success. Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company to transport participants in the reunion on their return trip for halffare, where full fare is paid in going. All other railroads leading towards Ottawa have agreed to carry participants (who pay full fare

fare, where full fare is paid in going. All other railroads leading towards Ottawa have agreed to carry participants (who pay full fare going) free on the return trip.

This regiment was organized at Ottawa in the fall of 1851 by its first Colone, T. Lyle Dickey. The first tent was pitched on Aug. 27, 1861, and this reunion is just thirteen years from that event. The regiment was formed originally of twelve companies, gathered from twelve different counties, scattered over the whole northern half of the State. The regiment was fully equipped in less than two months from the date of the order of the Secretary of War authorizing its formation, and was not dis-Wer authorizing its formation, and was not dis-banded until 1805. Its gallant services on many a hard-fought field are still fresh in the memory of the people.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer, House, G. Douglas, Prince J. S.

of the people.

Palmer House—G. Douglas, England; S. A. Hatch, New York; Henry B. Rumsey, Wyoming Territory; E. S. Edgar, Barlington; John K. Cowan, Baltimore; James Putnam, John J. Safely, Iowa; A. B. Young, Buffalo; J. H. Baiter, Washington; Edwin Pauli, Teronto; Andrea Lopez Manoz, Havana; R. V. Vredenburgh, Memphis.

Grand Pacific House, George Griggs, Boston; the Hon. S. U. Pinney, Madison, Wis.; M. Hopkins, Wese Virgins; J. S. Desmond, Philadelphia; A. Anthouy, Natchez; E. A. Henderson, Boston; J. K. Armsby, New York.

Tremont House—Sam J. Medil, Hyde Park; W. E. B. Hale, Engiand; J. C. Nettleton, St. Louis; S. Mar, Portland; George T. Taylor, Frederickton, N. B.; Geo. H. Cox, New Bodford; E. W. Strong, Houston.

Sherman House—Isaac Cote, Boston; C. A. Maynard, St. Louis; J. N. Van Zaudt, Rochester; George Thorsen, Miwankee; A. C. Randall, St. Louis; J. S. M. Krum, Kansas City; J. E. K. Herrick, William Muller, Jr., Boston; George Ryer, New York; O. Cook, St. Louis.

A correspondent of the Paris Figure, who has been paying a visit to some of the illicit gaming-tables which are to be met with on the French and Spanish frontier, has a very singular story to tell which occurred the other day at Pont du Roy. Just as the players were assembling in large numbers from Luchon and other water-ing-places in the neighborhood, the casino of Pont du Roy was invaded by some thirty armed ront on looy was invaded by some thirty armed men, representing themselves to be Carlist troops, who refused to let any play take place until they had been paid a certain sum. The proprietor of the gaming establishment, warned of their approach, had had time to convey the money of the "bank" across the bridge, which separates France and Spain, and as the band of Callists did not venture to make an irruption into Franchteritory, they had to content themselves with drawing up a report of this illegal gamoling, to be forwarded, as they said, to the Callist Junta. It might have been thought that the proprietor of the tables would, to secure himself against a repetition of the annovance, have found it expedient to buy them off, but, instead of doing so, he has hired some fifty Spaniards and "armed them with muskets." These men keep guard over the casino while the play is going on. eparates France and Spain, and as the band of

Kingsford's Oswego Starch is used throughout the world. The establishment, as now enlarged, has over 12 acres of flouring, consumes 5,000 tons of coal, and produces over 33 tons daily of the best starch known.

Haines Bros'. Pianos. Prices exceedingly reasonable.

Warranted first-class in quality.

Connoisseurs in Perfumes k the "Phalon" above the best French Extracts. lon's Hair Invigorator, the splendid long-tried Hair Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, and all druggists.

Thousands are wondering if what is said about So-rodont is true. These wonderers have only to try it,

BUSINESS CHANCES. A NEW YORK HOTEL FOR SALE—THE LEASE-hold for a term of years of a trea-class hole, with the elegant forniture, situated on Browner and the minuted state of the s

A STRAM FLOURING-MILL SITUATED IN the City of Lansang, Is., for sale or lease. Rult of a one; capacity, 201 bris a day. hi.M.ENDORF & CO., 79 Washington-st., Chicago, or L. E. FKLLOWS, Lansing, Is.

ing washington-st., Chicago, or L. E. FELLOWS, Lansing, Ia.

A FIRST-CLASS MARBER SHOP WITH 5 ROOHcenter chairs for sails. Location first-class; good custom trade; will be sold for less tean one-half, Rossal value,
as owner is going to Europa. II North Clark-st., Room I.,

A WELLARRANGED AND GOOD FAYING SAcash, Inquire at RAG FRANGED COAD FAYING SAgash, Inquire at RAG FRANGED AND FIXTURES,
A prestrict and the sail of the sail address EF South Clark-sts. Room 65.

CARNHART REAPER WORKS FOR SALE ON Caccount of the death of John H. Garnhart, the formare Reasers when the privilege of manufacturing the Garnhart harres are and selling the same in the States of Wiscousin and Minnesota and also Dakota Territory. A good opperiently for a profitable investment. Apply to WM. C. JAMISON, Madison, Wis.

H. OTEL AND RAHLEGAD RAFING-HOUSE AT Lisbon, Lian Co. La., for sale; a bargain if soid soon; good reason given for selling. Call on or address H. B. HAUSER, Lisbong Ling Co., Ia. M. B. HAUSER, LASDOR LINE U.S., IA.

MY ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF HAR
Mess, saddlery, saddlery hardware, and a full assort
ment of all articles in that line, is hereby offered for
sale, for the purpose of giving up the business. The
business is attuated in the beautiful and fast-growing city
of Sedaits, Mo., and has for years past been considered
thy most prospectors and been patrouized estatilishment of

he most prosperous and sost patronized estable he kind in that part of the State of Missouri ionlars address HENRY SUESS, Sedalis, Mc MEAT MARKET, WITH A GOOD TRADE, FITted up m first-class style for sale chemp; owner leaving the city. 69 Larrabce-st.
TO A MAN THAT MEANS BUSINESS WITH 500
cash, I will goarantee \$160 a month. Goods staple as
flour, and a monopoly. Address "Honessy," Tribune
office.

office.

\$500 CASH-IF YOU'VE GOT IT, AND WANT \$500 business, come and see the chance. The best in Caleago. Curiosity-husters not wanted. IT! Randolphst., Room II.

\$6.765 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES NO established until Sep. I, unless sooner disposed of. First-class productive business property wanted. Address DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

MUSICAL

A HALLETT & DAVIS PIANO, FULL ROUND and highly finished, in good order; cust \$950, for sale at \$300. 125 Clarkut., Room 2, Loan Office. PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT; RENT DE dacted if purchased; renting a appetaily. Wal R. PROSSER a CO., 74 State-st., near Van Buren. THE NIUHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST VIRST class cabinet organ in America; price, \$50 and upward. Whole-sie and retail at the factory, 60 indiana-at. INSTRUCTION.

PROF. DYE, HAVING HAD 28 YEARS' EXPERIence in toschius piano in Chicago, will take a few
more segolars. Address 23 Park av.

SITUATION WANTED - AS GOVERNESS OR
teacher in a school-by a lady from Europe, who
speaks fluently French and German; tosches English,
massis, and drawing. There was a school-by a lady from Europe, who
speaks fluently French and German; tosches English,
massis, and drawing. There was a school-by a lady from Europe, who

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-OR RENT-THE ELEGANT RES dence, 531 Michigan av., mar Elganeanth-si. Inqui of CHAS. CORYELL, 38 Wabash-av.

desce, 63 Michiganes, mar Eighteanth-et. Inquire of CHAS. CORY ELL, 26 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.—50 R 102X15 FEET. RAST FRONT, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-as. SNYDER & LEE, it Nitron Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalie-sts.

FOR SALE—10X106 FEET. SOUTHWEST CORNER of the pointed from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, it Nitron Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalie-sts.

FOR SALE—10X105 FEET. SOUTH FRONT, ON Thirty-ninth-st. (Egan-av.), between Emerald and Dashieliese, near Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, it Nitron Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalie-sts.

FOR SALE—08 FAST MONTHLY PAYMENTS—5 FOR SALE. ON RASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—5 FOR SALE.—ON EASY TERMS, THE FIRST-CLASS MONTH STATE OF THE PAYMENTS—5 FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE FIRST-CLASS MONTH STATE OF THE PAYMENTS—5 FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE FIRST-CLASS MONTH STATE OF THE PAYMENTS—5 FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE FIRST-CLASS MONTH STATE OF THE PAYMENTS—5 FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE FIRST-CLASS MONTH STATE OF THE PAYMENT SALE OF THE PAYME

17 s. m.

POR SALE—86 FERT NEAR ELLIS PARK. THIS

Troperty is over 22s feet deep, and is very desirable for
residence ourposes. We have one business property improved or unimproved; also lots for working men in
various parts of the city. CHACE A SEELL, 186 Deartornal.

FOR SALE-EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of the finest residences in the town of the finest resums, if reoms, with lot skilled, two-story fearn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situated on Madison. The between Frity-eighth and Frity in the skilled on the first power of the first power

promises, I'OR SALE—9100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a menth until paid; one block from deport, property thown free. Chespest prop-ety in market. IRA BROWN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room t. erty in market. IRA BROWN, 12 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

POR SALE-I WILL SELL FIVE AORE BLOCKS
in southers and southwestern locations, especially
adapted for subdivision. No money down. No more gage
to parties who can make acceptable paper. Address F.
O. Box 226, Higuland Park, III.

POR SALE-29 ACRES NEAR LAWNDALE, JUST
outside the city limits. Terms to suits. SNYDER &
LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and
LaSalle-st.

POR SALE-MAYWOOD-FRAME HOUSES. 12
rooms, brick foundation, concrete cellar, and lot
125;132 foct, at Maywood; very casy terms. SNYDER &
LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and
LaSalle-st.

Laxalie-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES
I and at Hobert, 22 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad,
price, \$575; \$100 down; balance, \$8 monthly. Also, new
cottage, \$6 acres grove ict, price, \$655; \$100 down; balance, \$8 monthly. Also, hop-yard, 20% acres land,
house, hop-house, barn; price, \$5, 500. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroc-st.

roe-st.

DOR SALE—110 FERT SOUTH PARK FRONT; ALSO
desirable frontages on Drexel boulsvard, for sale by
CHACE & ABBILL, 184 Desrbornest.

DOR SALE—CORNELL—WE OFFER 60 FKET AT
Cornoll at a bargain. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Desr POR SALE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROADAre tracts on the line of this road suitable for subdivision for sale by CHACK & ABELL, let Dearborn-st.

PUR SALE—49 ACRES IN SEC. 21, 37, 14; ALSO
destable tracts on and pear the Calumer River
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE-HYDE PARK-DESTRABLE RES idence property in Hyde Park and Konwood, OHACS a ABELL, 181 Dearborn st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE OR EXCHANGE OHEAP FARM Of developments of the ploy, hop-yard, good dwalling, barn, hop-hones, and outbuildings, an excelent date; f rm; or would exchange for a stock of goods price \$6,000. Address J. D. SARLES, P. M., Armenia danaan Co., Wis., on the premises.

FOR SALE-EXTREMELY CHEAP-80 OR 18 acres south of city on litinois Central Railroad. 40 acres near South Lynne, great bargain. Lot on Third-av., burnet dastrict. Lot as I hydo Park and Kepwood; will atchange. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st. POR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS, OR FOR exchange for good Chicago property, the south half of that beautiful place at St. Joseph, Mich., known as the "Ottage on the Cliff." A large crop of notice fruit will go with the place. JOHN H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich. TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT-SACRIFICE TO GET GOOD TENANTS:

1 \$60, 3-story and basement marble-front, new; all
modern improvements (furnace included); arouts Lincoln
Park; cheep at \$100.

\$0, near Union Park, on Carrollaw, 6 rooms with
water.

TRUKSDELL & BROWN, TO RENT-VERY NICE S-ROOM COTTAGE NEAR Madison-s., on Paulina; only \$30. Furniture for sale if desired. TRUES-DELL's BROWN, 18 Fitch-av. saleit desired. TRUESDELLE BROWN, 188 Fl.th-av.

TO RENT-NO. BRUSH-ST., S-STONY PRICK

decling, with all modern improvements; rent low to
a good tenant. Apply at Room 48 Exchange Building,
corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT-UPPER STORY 578 FULTON-ST.,
Inser Pantina, new, pleasant, and desirable, 7100ma,
pastity, and large closets; rafer, gas, and sever. JOHN
B. SHEEL WOOD, 50 State-st. TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-HOUSE 110 LOOMIS

TO RENT-DWELLINGS 24 AND 26 ST. JOHN'S-place. Also, 7814 West Washington-st., very cheap. RUB HAE, 129 Dearborn-st. ROB RAE, 139 Dearbornest.

TO RENT—TWO DWELLINGS. 8 ROOMS EACH:
and single floors in dweitings, 5 and 4 rooms each; all
newly restited and pleasantly located on Sangamon-st.
Inquire of WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madisson-st.,
or in drug store corner Fulton and Sangamon-sts. TO RENT-347 FULTON-ST., A PLEASANT COT-tage on the West Side of 7 rooms, close to dars; rent low. Apply to T. S. FIICH, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-FURNISHED OR UN-furnished cottage of eight rooms, 20 Thirty-diffi-st. Nice location large yard, gas and water; in every way adapted for a family winning to keep house. Apply before Sept. 1 on the premises.

TO RENT-AT KENWOOD—A BEAUTIFUL NEW and commodious house, with the furniture and large grounds. Inquire of 80. F. BLANKE, Rooms 3 and 4, Nos. 108 and 116 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-IN BYANSTON, PLEASANT OUT-lage, convenient to depot, ch irches and schools; low rent. Inquire of R. H. LEE, 18 Washington.

TO RENT--ROOMS. TO RENT-RIEGANTLY FURISHED ROOMS, BY day, week, or month, to gantlomen only, at 68 and 80 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable. Apply at 86 km 82.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, I single or en suite. Best location in the city and lowest rents. Idi South Clark-st., Room A. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 77 JACKSON-ST., NEAR State. SixTe; splendidly lighted and in perfect order. Possession immediately, Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises. LOGG, on premises.

TO RENT-ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT POWER;

a stores and effices in Gard's marble-front block, Nos.
18, 17, 19, and 31 North Clinton-st. Address or apply to
E. R. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st. TO RENT-IN MENDRL BLOCK, NORTHEAST a corner van Buren-st. and Pacific-av., stores, bar ments, and suits of rooms for families, with gas, wate etc. Inquire at W. P. DEAN'S, 177 East Madison-st up-stairs.

TO RENT-DESK ROOM, MAIN FLOOR. APPLY THO RENT-AS A BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE hotel, the house known as the White-House, Lafayette, Ind.; thirty-two rooms, pleasantly and centrally located; terms roasonable. Address box 145, Lafayette,

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-LUMBER OR COAL dock, 10 test front, on Twelfta-st., running back to the Empire Sip, with railroad connections, pear Twelftat. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIK, 162 Washington-st., heavement.

WANTED -- TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS REST A ran', in complete running order, on South St Address T 97, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-FOR A TERM OF YRARS A vacant lot about 10010; bounded on one side at least with paved street, within one-half mile of Madisonst, bridge. Direct HoLLINGSWORTH & COUGHLAN, 25 West Adams-et.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

45 HONORE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH
15 aleves, nice formshed: also unformined room,
with first-class board, to gootteman and wife or single
gentlemen.

21 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF
Treomes, with board; also room-mate for a gentleman; was and bads.

3.1 T rooms, with board; also room-mate for a gentle-man; gas and bath.

South Nide.

RAST TWELFTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—FIRST-with use of plano.

2 AND 48 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER the house New house, planting table, 35 to 35 per week. Day-board, 84. English family.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR RICHTEENTH-ST. A few boarders can find piec. at rooms, furnished, with good table board; price low to responsible parties.

or unfurnished, with good table board; price low to responsible parties.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 16 AND 150 WABASH-AV.,
near Monroe-st.-First-class beard at very moderate
rates: transiont, \$2 per day.

BOARD WANTED. DARD-A COMPETENT MUSIC TEACHER DE aires board in exchange for musical instruction et of references given. I 63, Tribune office. SEWING MACHINES.

OMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CITY BRANCE office, 172 and 194 Clark, upscairs. Machines sold or nominity purits. Sewing given if desired. All kinds or chaesensents, cil., etc., as low prices. Machines repaired the control of the control o attacnmenta, cil., etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFfice Ill State-et. Machines sold on monthly payments;
it per cent discount for eash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, SIS SOUTH
Payments, renied, and repaired.

GROVER & BAKER MACHINES, LATE IMproved, and in good running order, for cale at less
than half cost price, at Loan Office, 12 South Clark-et.,
Room 3.

FOR SALE TWO TUBULAR BOILERS, SINCH abell, it feet hang, 46 flues, 53 inch drain, 3 pumps seam ganges, and boiler-froits, with all necessary connections. Apply at 5 and 60 South Water-st., from 15 to 10 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

155 HURON-ST.-THOSE THAT SUFFER FROMtiam, tools and the game, summer complete, present
tiam, tools and the summer of the summer of

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-SALESMAN TO TRAYEL AND SELL
dried fruits, cannot goods, &c., or commission,
which he can do in connection with some other business.
Address JOBBERS, Baltimore, Md. WANTED-A DRUG CLERK, APPLY TO DE W ANTED-GROCERY CLERK-MUST BE A GOOD counter hand, and willing to make himself generally useful. German preferred. Apply at 686 State-at.

WANTED-ENGINEER-ONE ACCUSTOMED TO making knives for picture-frame moldings. Address Ve, frishne office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS STEEL STAMP-cutter; none but such need apply. JAMES MURDOCK, Jr., 129 West Fifth-st., Cincinnail.

Miscelinficous.

WANTED-A NUMBER OF GOOD CATVASSERS
for the Life of Cnief-Justice Chase, by his private secretary. The only biography authorized by his family. Commissions liberal. MUSES WARREN, 18
State-St., corner Washington, upstairs.

WANTED-100 MEN AT 189 FIFTH-AV. NOMe need apply unless they speak English. W need apply unless they speak English.

WANTED-GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell the most simple, effective, and the chaptest burglar alarm ever offered to the public. For particulars, address K. R. SHRADER, Evanson, Cook Conny, til. WANTED—MEN OF GENTREL APPRAGANCE And average business tact for a permanent and leritimate business that will pay 87 to 8149 per week on small outlay. Particulars and samples to country free. Men that cannot devote all their time and in one country at 469 per control profit need not apply. No atreotalkiers, peddlers, no varioty new wanted. RAY & OO., Chicago, 184 East Randolph-st., Koom 18. go, 184 Kantooph-st., Koom 18.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL MAGIC MACHINE.
threaders, best article out for fairs or to canvass;
pays immensely, \$1.50 to \$15 buys outfit. American
Kovelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 22. WANTED-MEN WITH TEAMS IN HUMBOLDT WANTED-MEN AND TEAMS ON THE CHICAGO W ANTED—BOOAL-MINERS AT MINONE, ILL, Work guaranteed, no serfice or trouble of any tred, in-quire at 124 LaSalle-st. CHICAGO & MINONE COAL WANTED-GOOD MAN AS DAY WATCHMAN:
must have undoubted references. Call, bosveen
and 9 inis morning at 11 Twenty-sixth-st.
WASTED-EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS TO
alloit advertisements for a newly-patented combined
hotel register and desk. MORTIMER & PAINE, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN FOR general housework to go to the country: liberal wages and permanent home. & Dearborn-st., Room is.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND-work at 80 Calumet-av. WANTED-AT 988 MICHIGAN-AV., A COOK; only one with good references need apply WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN goristor private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. BUSK 25 offer, 29 Milways de-av. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A GIRL FROM 14 TO 15 YEARS OF age, in gents' fornishing store. Wages 23 for the first few weeks. Address T. Fribane office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN A
wholesale house as assistant bookkeeper, involes, or
autpping cirk: reierences given. Address O S, No. 71
West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
drug and prescription clerk; speaks German and English. Address H. GOETZ, 496 North Clark-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO.

Have been in the grocery business; never was drumb
in mylife; don't use proface language; am able to de
hard work. Will depeat a months wages, or give any
amount of security for being prompt, able, and honest.
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Domestics.

Dividence in a worked 5 paces is a Saminary; can give good reference: no objection to city or country. Please call or didress 158 like Island av.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A FITST-CLASS DERSS.
Sitter as I trimmer, to work for families by the day.
Apply at 250 Ohio-st., near Dearborn. Employment Agents.

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4 Seamstresses

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A.—PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF OE Apurchase horses, carriages, &c., will do well to call upon WESTON & CO., 198 East Washington as Liberal advances made. Anodon sales overy Tuesday and Friday, FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—see HEAD OF HREED ing mares and foung stock now on a good range near Desires, Col.; also, good American stallions, and eamy outsit; will sell or exchange for a good paying business or insproved property. For particulars address of Box 164, Painceville, Or CORSALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE INEARLY FOR SALE-CHEAP, IF TAKEN AT ONCE, A new side-bar road wagon, city make, very light, and fine fluish. Apoly for 2 days to FULLER, Michigan avitables, corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE-1 GARRIAGE, 2 HORRES AND harness, and barn with lease. Inquire 450 Archer-57.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY CARRIAGES, puggies, phaetons, etc., prenoved from the Rulament it Lake-st., at cost until further notice. P. L. MITH. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, MSInger machines, and other colinterals. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Souta Clackes, 1800a.

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for a few months on their own commercial paper at I per can in large or small sums, who will take first mortgage by good men for portion, address P. O. Box 224.

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TO LOAN-FROM 21,000 TO 520,000, FOR 80 OR M
days, on good security at a liberal rais of interest.

Answer P 56, T. ibune office.

WANTED 3200, SECURED BY CHATTEL MORTgags, for few months; will pay good interest, and
give induced notes, Address TS, Tribune office.

\$4.000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN THREE.

NILLS, Room 1, No. 167 East Madison-st. LOST AND FOUND. LOST ON SATURDAY NIGHT, ABOUT S locklock, on Fracy-av., near Hemrick's Park. Washington Hoigota, a bay mare, rights hind leg sealen marked; top phaeton containing baskels with fruit, etc. Returning or reporting the ame to me at Morgan Park, or Market-st., Chicago, a suitable reward will be paid. H. UNDERWOOD. OST-ON SATURDAY NIGHT, FRREPO OST-ON SATURDAY MIGHT. FREEPORT I train, a memorandum-book, containing \$2.26 in notes and Right City orders, payable to the order of \$3. L. Taylor, swered a throad tickets, and some United States currency. The finder may retain the money, and \$80 meant will be paid for the order, order, order, on applied tion to \$J. W. BUTLERIK & CO., 28 Manney-28., Caisage, or to \$L. L'AYLIOR, Right, Ill.

DOTT-BY A WIDOW LADY ON WEST TWELVTY, st., between \$J. Onseen and Brown-tas, between Year of the Company of the States of the

O., was South Osnal-St.

PRAYED OR STOLEN—PROM WEST LAKE-ST.

Sara, on the night of the left, a bob-tail sorres horse,

y hands high; rather this is desb. Any person giring

forantion, or returning said horse, at New 28, and 3 if

we Lake-st, will be liberally rewarded. BRANIOK &

COWN.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO BEACH COURTY by readers can do so in the beat sard cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Ecology's Great Newspaper, Lists, Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

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MERCHANDISE OF ANY KIND AND TO ANY Amount hought, and cash paid; also learn made on inserthandise as collatorals. Transactions strictly confidential. Address P. O. Ben 138. WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW GOOD, CLEAR single rooms to centerer day at Louis House, & West Randolph-st.; also, rooms by week.

25 A DAY—NOTHING EVER SOLD LIKE IT; Done; it is two-loced, self-heating fat-trous, so it is. You can see it as 171 Randolph-st., room ix.

TO EXCHANGE - CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR York State, Michigan, Onico, or Illiactis farms; also want a good neither hore, other; lave some good personal to exchange for will-located emburban, done or light incombrance. HN J, 2 West Wastington-st. TO RXOHANGE-THE EQUITY IN TRET-CLASS
Chicago residence properly worth En an for an interest of opinal varies in a well-unstablished that he is
not only a proper form of Chicago. Address X S. Tib.
are office. U. ATTED-GOOD TEAM OR SIROLS HOW Weight I, 300 lbs. in exchange for mill work, lun beam. At MEO WA'S mill, at New Van Burner

TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted freet, between 1 m and Monroe. Engagement of Oliver Doud By Donald McKay."

MVICKER'S THEATRE Madison street,

## The Chicago Tribune

Monday Morning, August 24, 1874.

There is gold in the Black Hills region. Gen. Coster no longer speaks doubtfully.

President Grant is going on an excursion in one of the new vessels built by the Pacific Mail Company. The Company wants the subsidy of \$500,000, canceled on account of breach of contract, redwed. The excursion in honor of the President is therefore a benefit to everybody but

still it is impossible to get a letter from Hyde Park to Chicago in less than twenty-four hours. Jewell is going to Washington on Tuesday. It ld be his instant care to introduce the European system, which he has been studying for two months and has completely mastered.

the war of races in the South is pressed, it is truly wonderful that so few lives have been lost. Editors of Republican organs may as well understand now as any time that vague rumors of be necessary to show that there has been some

A letter from Wisconsin, published in another olumn of this paper, gives an intelligent acount of the connection between the Reform nt and the Bailroad question in that State. It apportions the responsibility for the Potter law almost equally between the two politcal parties. Neither the Reformers nor Repubans, we suppose, would desire to deny them wn agency in the passage of that law; either party would take the whole praise or blame on chapees of being justified in the next election, whatever posterity may think.

The reproduction by the New York Graphic of fac-similes of the letters and documents referred by Moulton in his statement is a new feature and a new triumph in the field of journalism The same documents and letters printed do not strike the reader with one-half the force when he sees them put before him by the Graphic process. These are not only he words, but the individuality of the writers mbodied in their handwriting. Tilton, Bowen eecher, and Mrs. Titton are in a manner in seed to the public, acting out their several parts. In such cases as the Beecher-Tilton one ere written evidence is produced, the repro duction of the documents after the manner of the Graphic will probably be resorted to in fu a striking picture which iflustrates some nce. The Graphic is to be con on its enterprise in this matter.

A speck of war has arisen at Clifton, Ont., in the Canada Southern Railway commencing the work of constructing approaches to the Suspen-Bridge over lands owned by the Great Wes ern Railway Company. The latter claim that they have leased the bridge at a rental of \$45, 000 a year for ninety-nine years, and demand of the Canada Southern Railroad an equivalent for the use of the bridge, which the latter refuse to pay, on the ground that the courts have decided the bridge to be a public highway. The Great ern Road has blockaded the progress of the other road with engines, and thus far the demonstrations against its employes have been mainly confined to occasional scaldwhen they approached too near. Meanwhile, the Sheriff of Ontario County has sumed a posse to be on hand and preserve the peace in case of collision between the two Com-

ont holds the State election next to ocour, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, and the candidates are Republican. Democrat.

Governor, William H. H. Bingham Milliam M. Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Chase.
Treasurer, Otta Chamberlin.
Congress, Homer W. Heator Charles H. Joyce, Luke P. Poland\*, George W. Hendee\*, John L. Edwards.

\*For re-election.
In the Second District, Dudley C. Denneon as he independent (Republican) candidate against

Elections in Vermont are now biennial. At the last State election (September, 1872) the vote for Governor was : Bepublican, 41,487; Opposition, 16,613. The Opposition vote was then the largest ever polled against the Republicans in the State. At the November election, 1872, the vote rote was not perceptibly decreased. Congress here was a bolt against Poland, the vote resulting : Poland, 11,070 ; Steele, independent Re an, 2,929; Pierce, Democrat, 2,446. The ture of Vermont, to be elected next week, Edmunds. In the last Legislature there were Republicans and 22 Opposition.

cago produce markets were generally stiled on Saturday, chiefly by the weather fees pork was in moderate demand, and adced 1216@15e per brl, closing at \$22.80@ let letter on her bosom. The Rev. John S. Glen 1.50 cash, and \$17.87%@17.40 seller the year denning, her alleged seducer, who wrung from Lard was dull and unchanged for each, at \$14.75 @14.90 per 100 lbs cash, and stronger at \$11.35 @11.37% seller the year. Meats were in good demand and figurer, closing at 81/208%c for shoulders, 12/212%c for short ribe, 13/213%c for thoulders, 12@12%c for short ribs, 13@13%c for his lawyers, is denouncing the story hort clear, and 13%@13%c for sweet-pickled of the pistol as "moonshine." The girl is buried, her child bears the name per gallon. Lake freights were in fair demand of Glendenning, and the city authorities have and firm, at 3e for corn to Buffalo. Flour was commenced suit against him for the maintenance and weak. Wheat was active and le lower, anh, and 60% sailer October. Oats were se cannot he and 16 higher, closing at 450 thah, and loving put or September. Eye was quiet and frame continued.

Barley was dull and heavy, closing at 92c cash, and 90c seller September. Hogs were dull and lower. Sales were chiefly at \$5.50@ 6.75. Cattle and sheep were dull and un-

The completion of the Chicago branch of the Baltimoré & Ohio Railroad, which is noticed in mother column, is an event of the greatest conequence to Chicago and the country tributary. The new line to the seaboard is some miles shorter than any of the old ones. It has the additional advantage of leading to a port at which the elevator charges are comparatively moderate, and where there is no expensive lighterage system. Shippers of grain in the West owe nothing to New York. They have every reason to desire a change that may be in the least degree advantageous. The merchants of Baltimore will have only themselves to blame if a large share of the grain-traffic between this country and Europe is not carried on by them.

AN ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENT. Of all the remarkable developments which have come to light in the Beecher scandal, none are more extraordinary, more comical, more inconceivable, and more astounding than the cosy picture of Susan B. Anthony in Theodore Tilton's lap, which Bessie draws in her testimony before the Investigating Committee. It is one of those statements which makes one doubt his own identity, question his own sanity, and tremble for his own reputation, as he meditates upon this tender and touching episode of winter lingering in the lap of spring! ' It undermines all one's faith in womankind. If Susan has yielded to the tempter, dallied with his flaxen locks gazed into his blue eyes, and listened to his honied words, then truly, after Susan comes the deluge. Who is safe? What woman in all this broad world would be a better woman in her circumstances? If this be true, then should all womankind get themselves to a nunnery by the first train, double lock the doors, and spend the remainder of their days in severest penance. If this venerable maid has loaned her are chargeable upon the railroads, naturally atcharms to mortal man and yielded to the Tiltonic war will not materially change the political sen- fascination; if she, too, has plucked the apple iment of Northern people. To do that, it will and eaten at the bidding of the handsome seris there for the remaining frail tenements?

We suppose we ought to believe this story, for it is one of Beecher's witnesses who says so. It recently stripped his fields are attracted thither testimony for Beecher, testimony for Plym- in some mysterious way by the two lines of iron outh Church, testimony sought out by Mr. Beecher's Investigating Committee, testimony to help establish the reputation of the great pastor, but we cannot help asking, Can it be true? Susan, from her earliest days down to her ripe old age, has been the determined, inveterate, uncompromising foe of man. There are others who have fought man bravely, and yet have been linked to man by wedlock. She has practiced what she has preached. She has never promised any son of man to love, honor, and obey him. There has been no nonsense of wedding ring, of Cupid, or of Hymen about her. No one can point to [a boiled shirt or a broiled steak as evidence that she has ever been in vassalage to man. She boldly proclaimed him the Tyrant at the outset, and all her life she has fought him tooth and nail, showing that there were blows to give as well as to take. Never yet has man been found foolhardy enough to stand west is aflame. The almost miraculous growth up before her, when she prepared herself to go of the farmers' organizations showed how ripe apon the war-path and sounded her cry of venthe time was for such action. There is no geance. Not even the solid prison-walls or decrees of courts have been able to restrain her from the execution of her purposes. How, ther can we believe that this Amazon of the female army, this rock and buttress of the rights of woman, this well-toughened and seasoned oak time of political disintegration, voters should of female freedom, this resolute and life-long

any pair of masculine knees beneath the sun!!!

Susan B. Anthony yielding to the tender passion!

Susan B. Anthony lighting the torch of love

with such scant stock of oil!! Susan B.

Anth- It is too much. We cannot and will

not believe it. We may believe that the Hyperion

New York in his lap, with several counties yet

to hear from. We may believe that the sun goes

round the world. We may believe the Devil has

repented. But as Parson Halliday observed,

"Even if the Angel Gabriel should come down

and say so," we will not believe this yarn,-not

even though Bessie tells it for Beecher's sake.

The edge is too ragged for such a story to hang

It looks black for Bessie. She has lived with

Mrs. Tilton too long, and seems to have the same

trouble which Mrs. T. acknowledged. In her

testimony she claims that Mr. Tilton made im-

proper advances to her, and at one time took her

into his bed. In her letters to Moulton

she explicitly contradicts it, and knows nothing

gravely accept and publish such stupid stuff a

of Livingston street has had all Brooklyn and

ple against old party organization. This will exert's powerful influence in promoting the antirailroad war. For it is natural that, at such a cluster around a strong, aggressive organization ed moment, in the dead waste of night, sunk all representative of the people. The Farmers' ber antipathies and her ancient hatreds, thrown party may be expected to grow in strength all her prejudices to the winds, sweetly nestled Even if its name is swallowed up in that of some in the lap of Theodore, and like a tender dove more comprehensive party, its aims will not be plaintively coold a reconciliation? "Can such It will form such an important portion of that things be and overcome us like a summer cloud party that its influence will be felt. without our special wonder?" Susan B. Ap-Finally, while the union of the farmers give thony in a man's lap! In Tilton's lap!! On

them strength, the capital of the roads partially atones for their lack of union. The moneypower is a tremendous one. Money will create influence, and will, if the worst comes to the worst, buy up the Legislatures of a dozen States The parties are both very strong, then. The struggle between them will be a bitter one. If one law is overruled in the courts of last resort, another will be passed. There will be constant strife until the great mass of the people are final decision of such a long and earnest contest is apt to be an 'extreme one. In this case, it seems likely that the railroads will eventually be either entirely freed from or entirely subjected to legislative control. Their managers may convince the people that self-interest will keep their charges at the proper point or they may see the people, angered by long quarreling, assume entire possession of the roads, and run them on their own account. It is for these reasons that we believe that the railroad war has just begun, and that, no matter

improper of Mr. Tilton. Out of the mouth of. such & witness, of course the story of Miss MOULTON'S ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES. Anthony's lapse from discretion falls to the The statement of Moulton published in THE ground; but, at the same time, it shows wha TRIBUNE of Saturday was in no sense a reply to desperate straits the Committee are in when they

this. We need not further defend Miss Antheny. She has a tongue of her own and knows last moment in the hope of peace. Moulton's how to use it. It will be in order during the next few days to look out for thunder all round the horizon of Plymouth Church, and for a fresh vigorous breeze that will make somebody's fur fly. In view of this testimony, coupled with much that has gone before, we can only say, like Falstaff after Shrewsbury battle: "Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying!" The wider scandal of Plymouth Church has not yet ended in tragedy; the scarcely less cruel one of Jersey City has. The Hester Prynne of the latter case, Mary Pomeroy, faded and died before the public executioner branded the scar-

her at the muzzle of a pistol a paper to save him from condemnation by a tribunal of minisportunity to read the Sunday paper, we conters, is possibly airing himself in secret upon of the infant. Of course it is all " moonehine. Mary Pomeroy is dead, and not likely to revisit the glimpeer of this moonshine. Other witness-es cannot be obtained. Meanwhile the scandal-

scandal in the neighboring City of New York, and " want to know, you know," all about the Rev. M. H. Buttner, of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, and Miss Somebody, of Brooklyn. The Trustees of his church set an example by desiring and obtaining his resignation.

FARMERS VS. RAILROADS. The railroad war has only just begun. So far we have only seen the skirmishes. The heavy attles are to come. We do not propose in this nnection to express any opinion on the right wrongs of either party to the controversy. Our aim is simply to show that the men who think that "chesp transportation" is to be political cry for a year or so and then be heard no ore, are grievously mistaken.

In the first place, each party is thoroughly onvinced that it is entirely right, and that the other is entirely wrong. The farmer believes that he has been fleeced out of the profits he should have made by the extortionate freight-charges rendered necessary by the dishonest contracts, watered stock, Credit-Mobilier management, and general chicanery of which he believes that all railway managers have been guilty. In proof that he is right, he adduces a number of cases in which such guilt has been proved to his satisfaction. The managers, on the other band, declare that railroads have been pushed forward for the sake of developing the country, that the charges now must reimburse the capital for the time during which it has laid idle, that the men who complain of them could not raise a bushel of grain but for the roads they are trying to blackmail, and that the present charges are not high enough to pay a fair interest on the capital invested. No immediate compromise is possible between parties so thoroughly convinced of the eral love-letters written by Mrs. Tilton to entire reasonableness of their own and the entire unreasonableness of their opponents' views. This thorough conviction is the first essential to a protracted quarrel.

Secondly, there are real grievances on both sides. The farmer, seeing that some of his woes tributes them all to the same cause. The misfortunes which a high tariff, an inflated curto represent the farmer have discovered that the maranding grasshoppers that have that pass his farm! The railroad-magnates justly complain of the reckless fashion of fixing rates exemplified in the Potter 'aw. In the East they defiantly proclaim that that law makes it necessary for them to own a majority of the State Legislatures. These grievances will not grow less by the brooding over them. They will anger each party. Thus conviction will have solid food to feed upon; and another essential to a prolonged conflict will be supplied. In the third place, political agitators will fan the flame. In several States both the Republic-

an and Democratic parties are already bidding for the Granger vote. This process will be general throughout the West. Each party will egg on the other. Such a tempting mine will be steadily worked by the politicians. Fourthly, the feeling is not local. It is confined to any one State. The whole North-

danger of the fire's dying for lack of fuel. Fifthly, there is a general uprising of the peo-

which party is in the right, the decision is afar

Beecher's statement, for the reason that it was prepared several weeks previously to be laid be fore the Committee, and then withheld at the

statement published Aug. 22 was written to be presented Aug. 8, and of course was not and could not be an answer to Mr. Beecher's statement of the 15th. His statement having been in the nature of an official report of his own confidential relations with the parties, he is now free to make a reply to Mr. Beecher. While that reply is preparing, he, on Friday last, by express appointment with our correspondent Mr. Townsend, gave free expression to matters which would not have been appropriate in the original statement, and also very fully and forcibly commented on Mr. Beecher's defense. These statements were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, making several columns, and, as many persons outside of Chicago do not have an op-

situation in the house of Woodruff & Robinson, of New York; after seven years' service he was admitted as a member of the firm, with which he nas been ever since. The firm has been successful in business, and Moulton said: "I have never borrowed any money in my life, and have not been in want of it. Until I stepped in be tween a class-mate and a libertine prescher, I never heard the epithet of blackmail applied to

that the night he drew Beecher and Tilto logether was the night he first heard of Tilton's rouble. His feelings were enlisted for Tilton's hildren, and he undertook to rebuild harmony for their sake. He stood in no need of the friendship of either, and had no curiosity as to their secrets. The reason why he could not make the evidence acquit Beecher was that Beecher was guilty. Before his statement, Beecher "was a libertine and a mintster; he is now a liar and a sneak." Moulton stated that Beecher ontributed \$5,000 to be used to help the Golden Age; and that that was the only redeeming act of his during the whole affair, "and he now deliberately swears away that one by charging it to have been blackmail." A question was put as to how Beecher, during the three years and a half, had explained himself on the subject of the adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and Moulton's answer

we give in his own words: In all his talks on that question, he proclaimed that he had sinned because he could not help it; that he loved Elizabeth, and was loved by her; and that he could not feel the enjoyment of this love to be a sin. He said that his wife had made his home a hell, where he said that his wife had made his home a hell, where he found 'neither appreciation nor sympathy; and that she drove his relatives and her own family away. She was jealous; wrote him anonymous letters; disliked his popularity, and followed him like Nemeris. He found a pleasant bower at Triton's house, where he was proudly and affectionately received. There he read his manuscripts aloud to Mrs. Tilton; had the benefit of her criticism, which on such topics was good; and finally perfect communion of soul arcse between them, and they fell to the earth in the very exaltation of piety. Beecher said God could not punish a man who led his domestic life at home and was tempted by such a comforter as Elizabeth. He told and a man who led his domestic life at home and was tempted by such a comforter as Elizabeth. He told me that they both prayed over their sin, and were as-sured that it had not the deprecation of Heaven. This particular conversation Beecher held lying on his bed. He seemed to think that Tilton never had any original rights in the matter of his wife, who had made a mis alitance with a nature not spiritual enough for her. In Moulton's written statement he gives sev-

Beecher after there had been an agreement that there should be no correspondence; these letters were delivered to him by Beecher, and he acquitted Beecher of having had any secret correspondence with Mrs. Tilton since the con fession. Since then however there have been found, laid away in the copy of the "Life of Christ" presented by Beecher to Mrs. Tilton fascination; if she, too, has plucked the apple and eaten at the bidding of the handsome serpent, then is all the fruit in Eden gone, and the trail of the serpent is over it all. If this old management have brought upon him, are all charged to the enemy, then what hope is there for the remaining frail tenements?

fortunes which a high tariff, an inflated currently inflated currently, the jobbery of legislators, the over-production of grain, and the faults of railroad-management have brought upon him, are all charged to the score of the last. These fetters are yet to be published.

May, some of the newspapers that claim to represent the farmer have discovered admired Theodore, who did not reciprocate, and Beecher admired Mrs. Woodhuli. public have always had the wrong end of this scandal. Beecher's life was Woodhull's faith."

Moulton thus describes Beecher, as he knew

Here is Tilton, marrying at 20 a woman like a Spanish nun; older than himself. He is a bold, grow-ing, gifted man, a product of Plymouth Church. She is an idealist, interesting by sincerity, but she made religion a bore and home irksome to her husband. We respected her even after her fall, because we had respected her even after her fall, because we had studied Beecher out, and knew him to have, with a fine mind, a powerful animal nature, and between the two he got his power. He never could have preached the sermons he has, addressing the weakness of our fiesh, but for that animality which drew him into libertinism, and was followed by self-reproach. The fact is, he has been sifted out of the little principle he possessed by the flattery of maniful. Exercisely test seesed by the flattery of mankind. Everybody took care of him, paid his bitis, wanted his society, and en-couraged his selfishness. He had bursts of emotion and tenderness, but they were not reliable; and he was too mean to lose his fame. He did several things o poor Tilton which no history can apologize for. He advised his wife to leave him; he coaxed Bowen to discharge him; he played treachery after his seduc-tion of Elizabeth, and reopened a correspondence with her, and finally he sells out both Tilton and myself as blackmallers, and imputed much of this to his lawyers

In speaking of Beecher's cowardice, Moulton describes how Mrs. Hooker was silenced, and how Beecher approved the means by which it was done :

She (Mrs. Hooker) was no crazy woman, but a bolder Beecher than he, with squal appetite for the world. I will tell you something that will show the seifah depth of Beecher's character. His sister was worked up on the idea of the faisehood of such a life myself were equally afraid for Tilton's family's sake. So Mr. Tilton went one night to the house of Mrs. Phelps, in Twenty-third street, and questioned Mrs. Hooker as to her intentions in this respect. She declared that she would bring Henry to the pillory on his own pulpit. "Then," said Mr. Tilton, "I shall make an equally authenticated charge against you, Mrs. Hooker," and he named the connection. This stopped Mrs. Hooker's mouth. When Henry Ward Beecher had heard that Tilton had done this, he applauded his decision and success. It struck me with horror that a clergyman could be willing to have his own sister charged with adultary in order to cover his

Mr. Moulton stated that Beecher would no trust one of the members of Plymouth Church with the secret ; he was requested to make a confidant of some of them, but peremptorily refused. He would put faith in no one other than Moulton. When Moulton once suggested to Tilton that Beecher ought to help him in the new thoroughly convinced, one way or the other. The paper, Tilton became so enraged that the matter was never again mentioned. Beecher knew that Tilton was not aware that any of the funds contributed to sustain the Golden Age came from Beecher. While contrasting the general tone and refinement of the conversation of Tilton and Beecher, he stated that Beecher was by no means free from coarseness; that he once confessed matter of adultery, and the language was vile; and that it was the same lady referred to by Bowen in his letter to Tilton. She was a literary lady, the intended wife of a gentleman now living. While under the patronage of Mr. Beecher he seduced her; he told the story of the seduction, denying part of the alleged circumstances but making the denial coarser than the crime. There is much more in this conversation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Townsend, but, as Mr. Moulton intends to make a written review of Beecher's defense, this synopsis of the material facts of the conversation will foreshadow the volume of revelations which are yet to come in this horrible case.

OUR CUISINE.
The Archduke Alexis, son of the Emperor of all the Russians, and James W. Parkinson, son of nobody but his plebeian father and mother, are at issue. The Archduke Alexis had, in the description of his travels in America, so far forgotten the dignity of his high position as to touch on American cooks and kitchens, and not in a way at all flattering to either. James W. Parkinson, of Philadelphia, for forty years an American cook restaurateur, and caterer to the gastronomical tastes of the inhabitants of the City of Brotherly Love, has come forward as the champion of his country, his country's cooks and kitchens, and demonstrated how little an Archduke may know about cooking. Snatchdense the report as follows:

Mr. Moulton explained that 'in answer to an labors of his profession, he has entered advertisement for a "boy" he had obtained a the lists against his Imperial antagonist and come out the victor. Indeed, after reading Mr. Parkinson's defense of American dishes, we feel a just pride in our national cooking. The Duke is no match for the cook and he fares about as well there as Parkinson would before a Russian needle-gun. The Grand Duke had the rashness to say that in America there are no American cooks and no American dishes. What a terribie awakening he must have

had from his Imperial slumbers when Par saltied out of his restaurant in Philadelphia and mittee to acquit Beecher and appeared in the panoply of print, a living Amerievery witness who appears before them. can cook, determined to convince Alexis of his There is no other possible explanation of existence and the existence of of the people of this country. For, if Beecher be not incapable of doing wrong, it is only a question of evidence whether he is guilty like him. Alexis has now very good reason to believe that merican cooks, at least that there is one, Mr. James W. Parkinson, of Philadelphia. The or not. The evidence in the case is fur by Mr. Moulton, who produces the letters, re-Duke had said that he frequently requested the lates the circumstances under which they were written, and testifies as to the confessions of proprietors of American hotels to set before him ome peculiarly American dish. But the pecu-Seecher and Mrs. Tilton. Yet these New York liarly American dish was never produced. His papers say that Moulton's statement offers hosts assured him that the American cuisine was othing new! Such a position is absurd and like that of France, and that the cooks in all the peonsistent. If they say that Moulton is a liar, principal hotels were Frenchmen. Mr. Parkinheir position may be tenable, though it is then son tells his Imperial Highness that he went to ent on them to prove it. But when they tne wrong source for the information he needed say that the original letters and documents in What do hotel-keepers know about cooking Moulton's possession and his testimony, which is the only evidence brought forward in the case The proprietors or keepers of American hotels are not cooks, but capitalists. outside the letters, offer nothing new, the They are not men who, like the keepers of restaurants in France and statement is simply ridiculous. It reveals a depraved bigotry if they are Germany, have graduated in their profession, bonest, and a still more degrading conwho have risen through all the degrees of cook dition if they are not honest, in their up to the dignified position of hotel-keeper The qualities that distinguish them are not s expressions. We marvel all the more as they can give no reason for the faith that is in them knowledge of the virtues of dishes, but a knowlexcept that Tilton is a liar. Moulton a liar. edge of business and remarkable organizing and executive ability. Of the art of cooking the every one a liar who does not believe that know just as much and just as little as bankers, Beecher is a person of superhuman virtue, less manufacturers, and other capitalists. Parkinson grants that in most of our great hotels the cooklikely to break the seventh commandment than the Angel Gabriel to tell the truth. This is a sition that certainly requires demonstra ing department is under the charge of French cooks, -of such, for the most part, however, as were not able to get along in the business in their own country. This he says accounts for the fact that hotel tables frequently present such wretched fare, while the tables of wealthy private gentlemen afford such excellent eating. As far as French cooking goes, the French get

the credit of a great deal that does not belong to

them at all. They have a wonderful capacity

for adapting and appropriating to themselves

the dishes of other nations. It is too frequently

a weakness of which foreigners are guilty to

great many dishes not French at all come to be

ogarded as such. Only by a comparison of the

ishes of the various nations can their relative

perits, be ascertained, and Mr. Parkinson pro

poses that, at the Centennial Exposition to take place in Philadelphia, such a comparison should

be instituted. The result, he predicts, would be

that many of our own best dishes would be

rapidly introduced to the favor of other nations

To convince the Russian Grand Duke that he

was not rightly informed as to the merits of the

American cuisine, Mr. Parkinson displays a bil

of fare made up of American dishes which

ought to make his noble mouth to water when

he thinks what there is in store for himshould

again. In the first place there is the American

oyster, large, sweet, delicious, glorious, unlike

its pigmy caricature called by the same name in

France. And then Mr. Parkinson presents

them prepared in the various ways, -all of which

are peculiarly American,-fried, roasted, stewed,

scolloped, panned, boiled, graddled, and spiced.

Next come our American soft-shell crabs, our

turtles and terrapins, of which Europe lives

in blissful ignorance. Ganvas-back ducks, the

finest game in the world, and our turkeys, so far

superior to those of Europe, follow after.

Among our fish there is the shad, the sheep's

head, rock-fish, codfish, halibut, brook and lake

tront. Wild duck, squab, grouse, quail, reed-

bird, plover, prairie-chicken, the buffalo, ante-

lope, bear, oposeum, mountain sheep, the rabbit,

and woodchuck are mentioned as samples of ou

rame. In the vegetable kingdom, among our

the region of ice-cream, sweetmeats, and desperts

reperally we beat the world. Nor will the cham

pion of the American cooks and cooking allow

our pumpkin pies, buckwheat cakes, corn mush,

corn-starch pudding, White Mountain care,

It would seem that the cook has made out a

good case against the aspersions of our Imperial

risitor on American cooking. When the next

oble Russian visits our country he will do well

o make Mr. Parkinson's reply to the Grand

Duke a vade mecum, or guide-book among the

BEECHER AND THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The attitude of the New York press in the

matter of the Beecher-Tilton scandal has from

Its disregard for facts, however, reached the cli-

max after Moulton's statement was published.

The New York Tribune, the New York World,

and the New York Sun are agreed that Moulton's

story is harmless to Beecher. The Tribune and

Sun hint that Moulton is a liar. The position of

the Times is to all intents and purposes the

same as that of the other above-named journals.

The course of the press in New York is all the

more remarkable, as outside of that city

the majority of the newspapers are op-

Why the New York press should be thus almost

posed to the theory of Mr. Beecher's inpocence

unanimous on a question on which there is so

much room for difference of opinion, is a mat-

ter which the country at large is at a loss to un-

derstand. Why the Tribune, Times, World, Sun

journals which scarcely ever agree when there

is a possibility to disagree, conspire in this in-

stance to screen Beecher and to decry every one

who utters a word against him, is certainly a sub

ject for surprise. Generally these papers repre

sent public opinion. They are unanimous only when public opinion is unanimous; they are at variance when public opinion is at variance.

In the Beecher-Tilton matter public sentimen

in New York is divided, yet the press

is almost undivided. Were it that the jour-

nals above named expressed themselves in doubt

as to whether Beecher was guilty or not, we

might respect their position. We know that what

is sufficient basis for a reasonable doubt to one

mind need not be to another. That, however,

in the face of all the evidence in this case, in

the face of Beecher's own utterances, to say

nothing of any other part of the evidence, all

these New York journals should feel certain that

Beecher is innocent, is utterly beyond our comprehension. Does the New York press

take the same ground as the Rev. Mr.

Halliday, that Beecher should not be ad-

judged guilty even on the testimony of

an angel from heaven? Do the Tribune, Times, World and Sun believe it more probable tha

an angel should lie than that Mr. Beecher

should stray from the path of moral rectifinds

Do they invest the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

with more than Papal infallibility? Do they

piace him on a level with the Deity itself, and

make him out all pure, all truth, incapable of wrong? People in this part of the world are very much inclined to believe that either these

or that they have, our some moverthy or

Vashington cake, etc., etc.

ntricacies of American cookery.

pecialties are the tomato and the cranb

he be so fortunate as ever to visit the

give French names to their dishes, and thas

lever and a drunkled. Success in both direc-tions could not be accomplished. Hence Mr. Oxper took a final drink of laudanum after writing some letters full of mandlin sentiment rela of his worthless self should be distributed. The lady of his choice had engaged to marry him on the condition that he ceased drinking altogether, and joined a temperance society. He wrote in reply that he could not stop drinking, and that it was the only fault he had. Such perection of manhood was really too good for this wicked world, and might perhaps have resulted injuriously to the future Mrs. Oxner.

The New York World wonders how a leadin on mel like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE could publish the marital correspondence of Mr. and Mrs. Filton "without one word of manly scorn for the male creature who under any conceivable provocation could sink so low as to make such correspondence public." We may be permitted to wonder how a slow-going and old-fogy news-paper like the New York World could republish hese letters, as it did, without crediting THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE with their original pul

### STATE ELECTIONS AND CONVENTIONS.

State elections occur in the order and for th arposes stated in the following table. The

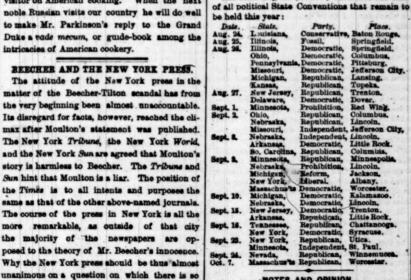


on) has provided for an election of Governor, if

The California election of Congressmen has been postponed to September of next year, when a Governor, Legislature, etc., will be chosen. The Mississippi election of Congressmen has likewise been postponed to November of next year, when a Legislature will be chosen. The New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut elections of Congressmen occur at the regular spring elections next year.

The following list propably embraces the calls

of all political State Conventions that remain to



NOTES AND OPINION.

The McGregor (Ia.) Times says:

James M. Weart, Chairman of the State Cen Committee, sends us the correct Anti-nopoly ticket, as follows:

propoly ticket, as follows:

For Secretary of State,
David Morgan, of Mahaska County,
For Anditor of State,
Joseph M. King, of Dubnque County.
For Treasurer of State,
John W. Barpes, of Des Moines County,
For Attorney-General,
John H. Kastley, of Pottawattamis County,
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
George W. Ball, of Poli County,
For Supreme Court Reporter,
James N. Weart, of Buchanan County.
For Register of the State Land-Office,
Robert H. Bodearmel, of Story County.

Bobart H. Bodesrmel, of Story County.
Turning, now, to the ticket as printed in the
McGregor Times we find that Meaers. King.
Barnes, and Bodesrmel are described only by
their initials. Indeed, in no one of the Iowa
Anti-Monopoly papers, that we have seen, is the
ticket correctly printed with all the names given
in full. This emission is just the error and the in full. This emission is just the error and the danger we would point out, not alone to the Iowa Anti-Monopoly Committees but to all other committees, everywhere,—except the Republican, who generally understand it and look to it. The use of initials, always objectionable in any case, is extra hazardous in election-ballots; and to have the ballots right at the polls, the standing tietes must be printed absolutely right in all the papers printing it at all. The Republican managers look to this. Last year, in Iowa, while Joseph M. Beck (Republican) loss only eighty-two votes that were given for James Beck, the Anti-Monopoly candidate for the same office (B. J. Hall) lost over 8,000 votes; and another Anti-Monopoly candidate, (D. W. Prindie), loss 20,000 votes given for T. W. Frindie, loss 20,000 votes given for T.

full name, out of 82,253 intended for him and these 240 were counted in the Now, if the newspapers supporting Hall an Prindle had, for weeks preceding the election Printle had, for weeks preceding the election, printed the names of their candidates in full (as Republican papers did), errors in the ballot would have been avoided. The Opposition have reasonable hope to carry Iowa this year, but they must look to their ballots.

And we would suggest that reasonable

And we would suggest that many of our Illi-And we would suggest that many of our Illi-nois exchanges, printing the Independent Re-form ticket, accept the hint herein contained as intended also for them. S. Etter, S. H. Etter, S. M. Etter, and Samuel M. Etter represent one person indeed, but will not count for one in the returns. J. H. Pickrell is a handy name to misprint. It should be easy enough for news-papers, of all parties, to print the names of local candidates in full from the day of nomination. Thereby voters become familiarized with the name, and will know whether J. stands for Jonas, or John, or Joseph; and, by not maing the initial at all, the J. will not become an S. on

either ballot or return sheet.

Gen. Black, who was the Liberal candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1872, running far shead of his associates on the ticke, has been prominently named as a candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, and might have had the Independent nomination at Tolone but for reasons which he states in a letter from

for reasons which he states in a letter which we quote:

I could not accept the nomination at the hather Tolono Convention, if tendered me, because principles looked to expansion, regudition, and ing in corruption and political and individual fries. God deliver us from another eight years of "reform!" I could not accept the nominattheir hands because, again, they were the delegate part) of a secret political organization, and to all I am opposed.

I expect, this year as hereiefore.

on ennst for this whole war, and fight until good faith, wonomy, and good government are restored. Truly ours.

—The Waukegan Patriot says of Washing.

The Waukegan Patriot says of Washington Hesing's card, published in The Prinduce:

This is a manly and frank announcement, which will find a hearty resoonse from the oppressed and ring-ridden taxpayers of Lake County, who have made up their minds to have a change in their member of Congress, if they can do anything to affect it. Mr. Hesing's declaration of principles shows that he understands the wants of the people. Our present member has never seemed to have any ideas on this subject—at least, any further than suggested by a small ring of designing politicians.

—Of the coming struggle in the Fifth (Burchard's) Congressional District the Morrison Times says:

and's) Congressional District the Morrison Times
says:

The Grangers, Liberals, Independents, and Demo
crats will in all probability coalesce and work to
gether, and bring forward a new man whose name and
reputation will be beyond a shadow of doubt. If the
man is a good one, and free from any tains of chreseeking, his chances for election to Congress from this,
district will be remarkably good.

—The Republican Convention of the First
Kaneas District, at Leavenworth, after renomiacting Congression Phillips, broke up in dis-

nating Congressman Phillips, broke up in dis order. The Leavenworth Commercial (Repub lican) denounces the nominee and the party, and will henceforth be independent. Old "Free-Lecompte presiding over train-bands of Federal officeholders, and setting up a sar standard of fealty to the Republican party.

—Charles K. Carperter, of Orion, Oakland County, Mich., is the Prohibition candidate for Governor, vice the Rev. Dr. George B Joselya,

withdrawn.

—In the Pennsylvania Republicat Convention, last week, a resolution condemning the salay-grab was offered and promptly squelehed. grab was offered and promptly squelehed. A Philadelphia Cotstom-House official, representing a country district, offered a resolution indorsing Grant for a third term, but it was met by an indignant howl of derision. When the Committee on Resolutions reported, ignoring Grant, the resolution in favor of Hartranft for next President "evoked a perfect storm of applause," and O. J. Dickey, late Congressman, said, if Gran should attempt a third term, "the people, with a unanimity equal to that with which they reside forward to save the Union, would crush out the one who-would dare to break down a wise precedent." The Pittsburg Evening Telegraph (Bepublican) says:

on would have been suggested?

And the Pittsburg Gazette says:

The press comments on the Convention at anticipated, to the effect that Hartranft was by the fact that our State Bing nominated him

the name of Independent Press. Mr. Maze has been a life-long anti-slavery man and a stanch Republican. This is his opinion of Grant:

We believe that the Administration of President Grant is deserving of unfeigned execution by every honorable man. He has proven recreant to the highest trust reposed in him by the people, and prestitued the dignity of the Presidential office. He has brought disreports upon his party by first being dishonest finself, and then clustering about him kindred aptrist oill subordinate positions of rank and trust, thus converting the civil service into a machine for adding wealth to himself and romas, without the least regard to their fitness or responsibility.

—From indications which come to us from old-party sources, it is now pretty certain that Gov. Osborn will be the nominee of the Republicum State Convention of Kanssa, for a second term of the gabernational office. As indicated, the issue will be between the officeholders and the people. This is just what the people want. The officeholders, and consequently the leaders of the old party, have stood between the people and their desires; they have been in the way of political reform; they have obstructed the channels through which relief from political burdens must come. The people, then, wish to make the issue with, the officeholders.

—Such time and moral succuragements as they have to spars from their own party, is now being given by John A. Logan and Dick Ozleaby to the enemy's works!—Laurence (Kan.) Standard.
—Such time and moral succuragements they have to spars from their own party, is now being given by John A. Logan and Dick Ozleaby to the remains of the O'Conor Democracy of Himesi into the trap set by Logan, Oglesby, Morton, of al., and baited with rag-money. It will requise more moral power and fervid eloquence than Richardson, Ledlie, Oglesby, and Logan enhanced possess to convince the people of Illinois into the trap set by Logan, Oglesby, Morton, of all, of the political party in electing their ticket next fall. How muc

CHICAGO COM

Her Manufacturing

Rapid Expansion in Trade. In obedience to that same no merce that draws to the most a trea, the manufacturing interes the same direction. Hence, we day developing into one of the

in that particular is only excellence position she occupies in me ricultural industry. During the growth unprecedenced has been early all branches of manufamade Chicago the great central distribution of manufactured descriptions. In accordance use principles of a basis, the basiness interests of whole are in a most healthy hence a centralization of hasi natural result, and thus we amighty centre a class of tradementhat must soon place this cation unequaled by any other of Among the many manufactual results and the weak of the manufactural that have exhibited an expansion incular attention at this time is and, among the many firms abtouned. The Tratura has learned and most widely known in the cu

tioned, The Tribune has learned moss widely known in the case and moss widely known in the case and moss widely known in the case attreets. Mr. King commogned a city in 1854; hence the firm time is celebrating by a me business its twentieth year of underse its twentieth year of underse its description of the case of the compellation of the great conflagration of 1 were compelled to change their deproper to give a brief descript tion it in this connection who fluous. But, as they were amon of the great conflagration of 1 were compelled to change their of be proper to give a brief descript THE BUILDING THEN NOW. It adjoins the magnificent wholes V. Farwell & Co., is 90 by 140 fee is situated in the very heart of portion of rebuilt Chicaco. It is height, most superbly lighted, a shirely by this firm. Their ann for the past four years have a \$6,000,000, which places them on first clothing houses of the city. Their cloths are selected with ing the wants of the Western tramanufacture of their goods no experienced workmen, are small gained for them a roputation see house in the city. In this combe attend that Mr. King is one of best-known citizens in this combe attend that Mr. King is one of best-known citizens in this combe has made his interests identic. Chicago, and linked his fortunithrough good as well as evil repentited to the reputation he has one of the most enterprising men. Among the large number of houses in the city many of which in business during the past few yeby business industry and plucy by business industry and interesting in the very heart of the business during the past few yeby business industry and interesting in the very heart of the business counted by the largest and our wholesale houses. This firm of story building on the seutheast cand Manison streets, In an arch of view, there are but few building that are more magnificent or a this. Clement, Mortou & Co. eminess some eight years ago, with a than \$100,000, and so rapid has be sion of their ounsness that its a during the past five years equal to 200 per cent per morease, that but a very few house can boast of. They, in common econuntered the losses, trials, and walting from the great diffaster of 1 that drawback, and the dark thereto, in how wy disheartened to their energy, but like all other works.

that drawback, and the dark thereto, in ho way disheartened to disher energy, but, like all other merchants who were victims of they pocketed their losses, paid the with genuine Chicago go-a-headal immensately commenced recount business and rebuild their fortune

ing the present year will large guine that the results of the transach \$2,000,000. The members reach \$2,000,000. The members of cupy a prominent position in both social circles; being genial and witheir associations, and honorable in ness transactions, they enjoy a meputation. Their stock is large, all descriptions of goods, from the mon home production to the finestrice. They manufacture all their Chicago, and hence, in a majority cgarments, both in worsmanship garments, both in worsmanshis are equal to the product most fashionable tailors, and may be attributed their unpreceding trade. This firm employs about in the manuscuring and selection of the manusc sons in the menulacturing and sell and the house is organized on tematic plan that the work in each moves along with the utmost regiment. Morton & Co. express them anguine that the future of Chicag go mercantile interests for the new will far exceed that of any previous its history. On visiting their housday, while looking through the pactics, while looking through the pactics, while looking through the pactics of the West.

While out investigating the breadth of the clothing trade the breadth of the clothing trade the housday witter was naturally drawn townificent establishment of

whiter was naturally drawn town influent establishment of LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., who occupy building Nos. 83 and 85 mue. The structure is 40x160 feet including basement, all of which is the firm as manufacturing rooms alegrooms. Leopold, Kuh & Co. business in this city in 1867, and up of the fire they had met with such a trade that they was looked mean. enterprising gentlemen, who he pears to the manufacturing and selling. They are emphatically self-mathe industry and mg. They are emphatically self-mathe industry and energy they have their business pursuits are well mitation by others. The zeal and that they have shown; and the it have manifested in the future Chicago, have done much to at confidence of others less sanguir may be proper to state that they second clothing centre united States, and that them another single wholesale clothing-hin New York, Philadelphia, Boston more, whose annual business tranceeds those of Leopold, Kuh & Comly manufacture the finer class of go in the older cities of the East, but constantly on hand the more common

greatest care, and manufactured by artisans, in the best and most populative day. Of course it cannot be go into the fail details of this, or firm, yet it must be said that, or price is concerned, or so far as finastity or human industry goes to pla partment of business upon a soun and properties the firm of eas upon a poting, the warit the

etc. Only 240 Prindle by his intended for him in the scattering in the scattering apporting Hall and seding the election, addidates in full (as rors in the ballot have own this year, but its.

times of our IlliIndependent Reherein contained as
Etter, S. H. Etter,
L. Etter represent
not count for one in
is a handy name to
enough for newsthe names of local
ay of nomination'
ay of nomination'
dillarized with the
her J. stands for
and, by not using
ot become and, on

beral candidate for one in 1872, running on the ticket has candidate for Con-ict, and might have in a letter from

ion at the hands of ed me, because their pudiation, and spec-ty politic, and result d individual impuri-reight years of such pt the nomination at were the delegates (in tion, and to all such to be found with the founds central Compete the gates of hell our. friend that we must agit until the found that we found that w

uncement, which will oppressed and ring, who have made up heir member of Cong to affect it. Mr. sub-was that he vin. Our present membry ideas on this sub-ungrested by a small the Fifth (Burch-he Morrison Times

non of the First rth, after renomibroke up in dis mmercial (Repub-and the party, and ent. Old "Free-pectacle of Judge bands of Federal

Orion, Oakland tion candidate for leorge B. Jocelyn, clicat Convention, ming the salary-ly quelched. A deial, presenting solution in foreign was met by an inen the Committee oring Grant, the terror max freshof applause," and an, said, if Grant the people, with a high they rushed underush out the lown a wise precent of Telegraph (Re-

rention are, as we rtranft was injured ninated him for the med the editorial med the editorial inch.) Clipper and on on the Valley will soon assume. Mrg Maze has tan and a stanch n of Grant: sation of Fresident scream to the high-ple, and prostituted a. He has brought ing dishonest him-kindred spirits to not trust, thus connachine for adding out the least regard

ne to us from oldertain that Gov. (
the Republican a second term indicated the conditions of the condi

us a circular real party in electmuch clear casa
party for his atmonopoly? and
a Ledlic intend
a event that we
division of the
at heard of it.

was aborn of its nears on the property, and a Radical party, and a Radical party and take renewed ates,—there are blican party who at them in every—Lancols (IIL) smight have had every the party who are the party of at the political is between the order by a further the country of the political is between the order by a further who are the Coe are are the Coe

CHICAGO COMMERCE. Her Manufacturing Interests.

gapid Expansion in the Clothing Trade.

In obedience to that same natural law of comnote that draws to the most advantageous centres, the manufacturing interests are drawn in the same direction. Hence, we see Chicago today developing into one of the largest manufacturing centres in the West; and her importance is not particular is only excelled by the prominent position she occupies in mercantile and agreed the process of the prominent position she occupies in mercantile and agreed under the process of the prominent position of manufacturing, and has agreed the principles of a solid financial has the chicago the great central market for the distribution of manufactured articles of all discriptions. In accordance with all true principles of a solid financial has the business interests of Chicago as a viole are in a most healthy condition, and hace a centralization of business here is the natural result; and thus we see drawn to its mighty centre a class of trade and a class. of fice that must soon place this city upon a foundation unequaled by any other on this continent. Among the many manufacturing interests that have exhibited an expansion that claim particular steenion at this time is that of clothing, and among the many firms about to be menued. Tax Tarturus has learned that the oldest and most widely known in the city is that of Lexical and most widely known in the city is that of Lexical and most widely known in the city is that of lexical and most widely known in the city is that of lexical and most widely known in the city is that of lexical and most widely known in the city is that of lexical and most widely known in the city is that of lexical and most widely known in the city is that of lexical and most widely known in the city is that of lexical and the city is the conditions of the city.

The collaboration of 1871, and hence were compelled to change their quarters, it may be proper to give a brief description of The Bellium of the history of the city. The follows have a subject to the server of the city, his give to the wast of the west of the city, he was the proper of their posi

the city.

They employ a capital at this time of about three quarters of a million dollars, and, unless present indications are at fault, their business daring the present year will largely exceed that of any previous year. Or in other words, they feel sau-

these quartees of a militon choices and interest that of the previous proximation of the productions of the mention of capturing or white mention of the productions of our previous proximation of the productions of our previous provides and the productions of our previous production of the productions of our previous production of the productions of our previous productions of our previous production of the production of the production of our previous production of the previous production of the production of the production of the production of the p

mercial prosperity. The full firm is composed of M. L. Leopold, Henry Leopold, A. Kuh, and Aftan it has been seen as the beautiful for the composed of the com After the house of Leopold, Kuh & Co. comes

After the house of Leopold, Kuh & Co. comes the establishment of OCODMAN & BARBE, situated at 30 and 32 Wabash avenue. This is the largest establishment for the manufacture of youths', boys', and children's clothing in the city. They employ a very large force in manufacturing, and from their establishment a very large portion of the retail trade of the West is supplied. From all indications, they will have an increase of 40 per cent during the present season. The key to their success is mainly the fact that they select nothing but the very best materials, which are manufactured by the very best of workmen, while their price-list is so favorable as to readily claim the attention of buyers. In looking through their store, one is surprised at the immense about that is being carried, and yet they state that it was with the greatest difficulty that they could keep up with their orders.

Next to be noticed is the establishment of HART BROS., wholesale dealers in gentlemen's furnishing

they could keep up with their orders.

Next to be noticed is the establishment of

HART BROS.,
wholesale dealers in gentlemen's furnishing
goods, which is found at 79 and 81 Wabesh avenue. The firm occupy a very fine building of
five stories and basement, all devoted to the
storage and handling of every description of
gentlemen's furnishing goods. The basement is
employed for packing only. The main or first
floor is occupied as a salesroom for woolen,
negligee, linen, cotton, shirts, and overalls. The
second floor is devoted to the finer grades of underwear, jewelry, scarfs, blankets, and robes.
The third floor is devoted to hosiery, handkerceniefs, gloves, umbreilas, col'ars, rubber goods,
etc. The fourth floor is principally employed for
the sale of traveling-bags, blankets, and piece
goods, and is also used as a manufacturing and
folding department. The fifth floor is used for
the storage of surplus stocks. From this one
can get some idea of the size of the house, it
being 36x171 feet. The firm is composed of
Abram Hart and Hezry N. Hart, both
gentlemen of large experience, having been engazed in this branch of mercantile industry since
1854, since which time they have retained their
present firm name, and have built up a business
of an annual average of \$600,000, and in all
probability their transactions for the present
year will exceed that sum. Hart Bros. are well
and favorably known in commercial circles,
where, by strict business integrity, they have
earued a credit and standing of which they may
well feel proud; a reputation that with their
customers, rivals that of any other house in the
country. The large means employed by this
firm in the transaction of their business enable
them to give advantages to their trade which
place them at the head of this line.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

It Eventuates After the Manner of Other Recent Southern Sensations— One Negro Killed and Many Persons Badly Demoralized. Louisville, Aug. 23.—The Courier-Journal

has the following special telegrams:

Harrono, Ky., Aug. 23.—I am just in from
Lancaster. Two hundred State militia arrived here at 5:30 this morning, and camped on the Public Square. The negroes all scattered last night, and the whites disbanded. All is quiet. A white man named Ward, who was in the Sellers' House with the negroes, was shot. Only one negro was killed. There were eighteen of them in the house that was burned, and all would have been killed but for the fact that the United States troops protected them, and they escaped under cover of Federal guns.

A white man named Foley, of Crab Orchard, belonging to the Kennedy party, was killed yes terday. Only one house was burned. Sellers' house would not have been burned if the negroes

POLITICAL.

Nominations for Congress in the Western States.

Mr. L. B. Gunckel Carries His District After a Hard Fight,

Miscellaneous Political Matters.

Western County Conventions.

GREENE COUNTY, OHIO—REPUBLICAN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
XENIA. O., Aug. 22.—The County Conventi for the selection of delegates to the Republican Congressional Conventian at Dayton, on the 27th, was held in the City Hall to-day. The at-27th, was held in the City-Hall to-day. The attendance was large, and the proceedings stormy. The present incumbent, the Hon. L. B. Gunckel, and Samuel Graighead are the candidates for Congress. The townships and city were allowed to select their own delegates, which resulted in 27 for Gunckel and 2 for Craighead. Upon hearing the result, the Graighead men withdrew from the hall disgusted. Craighead's eard of withdrawal has since appeared in the Democratic organ.

ic organ.

The large majority of the people of the county are for Gunckel.

A Central Committee and delegates to the State Republican Convention at Columbus, on Sept. 2, were appointed.

CLINTON COUNTY, ILL.—DEMOCRATIC.

Shectal Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

CARLYLE, Ill., Aug., 22.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day. The following delegates were selected to attend the State Congressional Conventions: For the State Convention to be held at Springfield, the 26th of August, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Hauke, C. C. Moore, H. A. Nethoff, R. N. Ramsay, and George Gundiach. For the Congressional Convention, to be held at Vandalia, Conrad Vornholt, R. N. Ramsay, Fred Baker, John Schuster, Robert Bowman, and Anton Hubert.

The delegates are unanimous for W. A. J. Sparks for Congress from the Sixteenth District.

Scott County, ILL.—DEMOCRATIC.

Special Disputch to The Chicago tribune.

Winchester, Ill., Aug. 22.—Pursuant to a call, the Scott County Democratic Couvention met in the curri-room this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Convention was called to order by Thomas P. Rowen, and Dr. Skillins chosen temporary Chairman, and Archur Argust Secretary. Thomas Hollowoush, of Naples, stated the object of the mass-convention. On motion of Mesers. Abbott and Hollowoush, a committee of nine was appointed to retire and select the delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Springfield on the 25th inst.

Mr. James Callons said there was no doubt but what the Democratic party would be successful the stall if the right kind of a ticket was put in the field.

ful this fall if the right kind of a ticket was put in the field.

John G. Henderson was not settled on that point. The Farmers and Grangers' ticket might work a far different result.

On the return of the Committee, they reported the following named delegates, who were appointed by acclamation: Thomas P. Rowen, John R. Aobot, Robert Blair and A. W. Argust. Alternates—A. A. Wheelock, Isaac Coultas, James M. Riggs, George W. Argust. The delegates were empowered to act as delegates to the Congressional Convention at Springfield on the 26th. On motion the Convention adjourned sine die, The Republicans have called a convention to meet in Whochester on Saturday, Aug. 29. The Republicans, Democ ats, Farmers, and the Grangers are at work like nailers in bringing out their men. Who will be victorious is only a question of time. The Farmers and Grangers will poll a heavy vote throughout the county at the fail election.

ab burned if the segments house, but was said to be a function of the country of the segment of the segment of the country of the segment of the country of the segment of the country of the segment of

cast the full vote of the county.

WILL COUNTY, H.L.—DEMOCRATIC.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Democratic Convention met at the Court House in this city at 2 o'clock to-day, in pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, to select delegates for the State Convention, to be holden at Springfield. The Couvention, proceeded to organize permanently by selecting Edward W. Crandall, Esq., of Joliet, as Scoretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman on credentials. The Committee reported on thirty-three delegates from six towns, leaving seventeen towns in the county unrepresented. On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the Chairman to select delegates to the State Convention. The following were reported by the Committee and accepted by the Convention, viz.: Simon Miller, Monee; Jacob Schatt, E. W. Crandall, P. C. Haley, William Werner, R. E. Barber, Fred Schring, C. Zarley, and James Bowlan, of Joliet; Levi Braidewood, D. E. Hughes, Crete; William Struby, Washington; Luke Denton, Lockport: Frank Shields, Wilmington. On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to select delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Moris. The following delegates were reported and accepted: R. W. Kilmer, DuPage; Augustus Herbert, Monee; John Felton, Green Garden; F. Edgerly, Crete; Henderson Howk, Joliet; August Harken, —; W. M. Mooney, —; John T. Randall Channahon, J. Patrick, Michael Lennon, Anthony Scheidt, N. D. Tighe, S. B. Reed, S. W. Mann, Joliet; Edmund Allen, Wilmington.

ton.
On motion the old Central Committee was discharged, and the Chairman was instructed to appoint a Committee for the coming year.
The following were selected: Edward W. Crandall, D. P. Hendricks, Joliet; Luke Denton, Lockport; Augustus Herbert, Monee; John D. Henderson, Wilmington.

It was moved and carried that the delegates present at the State Couvention should cast the vote of the county, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

MERCER COUNTY, ILL.—REPUBLICAN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicage Irribuna.
ALEDO, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Republicans held their County Convention here to-day. J. R. Bassett was che sen Chairman, and H. Bigelow, ex-Postmaster, Secretary. About three-fourths of the towns were represented. J. S. Paxton received the nomination for Sheriff, and A. D. Keeler for Coroner.

The following persons were elected delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Bushnell Sept. 3: H. B. Frazier, J. McMannon, H. N. Chandler, G. P. Graham, J. R. Bassett, W. H. Gay, W. D. Flebarty, O. W. Caldwell, J. Furr, and W. A. Wilson.

The delegates were instructed to cast their vote for J. S. Poage, of Aledo, as first choice, and B. C. Taliaferro, of Keithaburg, as second choice.

A good deal of wire-constant of the Poage.

The following persons were selected to the Senatorial Convention, to be held at Galesburg Sept. 2: E. Gilmore, H. Chandler, J. McClure, B. F. Morey, W. A. Wilson, A. H. Caldwell, C. S. Orth, and S. M. Coe. The above delegates were instructed to cast their vote for J. T. McGinnes for Representative of the Twenty-second Benatorial District.

State delegation to a man is for the according platform.

Some dissatisfaction was evinced by several members of the Convention at the result, and they gave notice that they from this time forward would quit the party. They were mostly farmers. They left the hall and repaired to the Court-House, where the Independent Reform Convention was in session. This Convention was harmonious. They nominated Broadwell for Senator, Preston Breckenridge for Representative, and John McGrady for Sheriff. The two latter are Republicans, and the former a Democrat. Democrat.
The Republicans hold their primary meetings in the county to-night.

ALEXANDER COUNTY, ILL.—DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARDO, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Democratic County
Convention here to-day met and organized
under the call of McCormick, and selected the
Hon. W. H. Green, J. H. Oberly, Col. C. Winston, Paul G. Schup, and Dr. W. R. Smith as
delegates to the State Convention. Delegates
were also appointed to the Congressional and,
Representative Conventions. No resolutions
were adopted, and the delegates all go without
instructions.

instructions.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILL.-REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribune.

ROCKPORD, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Republican primaries were held in Winnebago County today to select delegates to the Congressional Convention. Despite the appeals of the Postmasters, there was a lack of zeal among the voters which sent a cold chill through the party drill-masters. Rockford is divided into four voting districts. In each one of these a cancus was held from 4 o'clock until 7. In the first district there were 25 votes polled; in the second, 40; third, 14; fourth, 30. In the days of party purity these districts gave 1,800 Republican votes, but to-day only a corporal's guard could be induced to attend a party primary meeting. The same ratio of vote to former party strength obtained through the county, which shows the little interest the people now feel in strict party conventions. The delegates elected are all understood to be favorable to Huribut for re-election to Congress.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 22.—A mass-meeting of the Democrats of Montgomery County was held in this city to-day. Speeches were made by Judge Rice and others. Delegates were appointed to the Springfield Convention of Aug. 25, and to the Congressional Convention to be held at Vandalia. The delegates from Mongomery County to Springfield are bitterly opposed to the Hesing-McCormick platform.

WAYNE COUNTY, ILL, -REPUBLICAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FAIRFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Republicans of FAIRFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Republicans of Wayne County met in convention to appoint delecates to the State and Congressional District Convention, and the Forty-fourth Legislative District Convention. The following are the names of the delegates: Congressional—E. Bonham, R. G. Moss, L. T. Borah, Frank Israel, A. I. Galbracht, James McCartney, L. M. Cisne, and W. H. Robinson. Legislative—C. E. Wolfe, G. K. George, J. B. Borah, N. E. Robects, R. D. Adams, John Wilson, Van R. Price, A. Farney, W. H. Perine, and R. F. Davidson.

A Central Committee for the county was appointed, consisting of an Executive Committee of three and one from each township.

LOGAN COUNTY, ILL., DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Democratic County Convention met in this city, at the Court-House, this afternoon. The attendance was very good. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. T. J. Sharp. On motion, the Hon. J. W. McElhoney was elected President, and L. P. Wolf, Secretary. The following delegates were appointed to attend the Springfield Convention: The Hon. Silas Beason, H. S. Mannon, James T. Hoblit, Thomas Windell, A. Hubbard, August Reise, Jacob Gehlbach, and Thomas J. Sharp; also delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Conventions were appointed. The Convention was addressed by the Hon. J. T. Hoblit and Col. Edward Lynch.

LEE COUNTY, IA.—nepublican.

Special Dispole to The Chicago Tribune.
Fort Madison, Ia., Aug. 22.—The Lee County Republican Convention was hold at Donnellson to-day. The Convention was called to order by B. I. Merriam, Chairman of the Central Committee. A permanent organization was effected, with H. C. Weir, of Pleasant Ridge Township, as Chairman, and A. Lafvere, Secretary. The Committee on Credentials reported, and the following candidates for county officers were nominated: For Clerk of the District Court. William Wilson, of Keokuk: for County Recorder, Noble Warwick, of Fort Madison; for Supervisor, P. W. Davis, of Keokuk.
A committee of one from each township was appointed to select delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Burlington, Sept. I. The Convention concurred in their report, and the following were appointed as delegates: S. M. Clark, H. W. Rothert, C. K. Peck, S. S. Vale, H. Fulton, Dr. J. J. M. Angear, Absalom Anderson, H. C. Cavernose, H. C. Weir, A. Lafevie, Dr. J. M. Evans, J. L. Rice.

The Convention then adjourned.

Muscatine County IA. Anti-Monopolit

MUSCATINE COUNTY IA., ANTI-MONOPOLY Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSCATINE, IA, Ang. 22.—The Anti-Monopoly County Conventiou met here to-day. The Court-House was nearly filled by an earnest andience. The first business transacted was the appointment of delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Maquoketa on the 26th. There was a very intense feeling as to the candidates. Previous to the meeting, Judge Brannon withdrew from the contest; and yesterday D. C. Cloud withdrew his name. There was no speaking, but all seemed to be zealous in the work and determined on reform. On motion of Mr. Linnett, A. M. Flagg and S. M. Smith were invited to address a mass-meeting of the farmers and industrial classes at some future time when they could make it convenient. The local nominations were all made from the working classes. I have not seen such an earnest gathering of the farmers for some years, and it is very evident I have not seen such an earnest gathering of the farmers for some years, and it is very evident they mean business.

The Alabama Republicans. State Convention adjourned to-day, after three days' session. The resolutions declare unshaken Poage.

The following persons were selected to the States and Congressional Convention, to be held at Galesburg Sept. 2: E. Gilmore, H. Chandler, J. McClurg Sept. 2: E. Gilmore, H. Chandler, J. McClurg B. F. Morey, W. A. Wilson, A. H. Caldwell, C. S. Orth, and S. M. Coe. The above delegates were instructed to cast their vote for J. T. McGinnes for Representative of the Twenty-second Senatorial District.

\*\*\*Sandamon County, All.—Democratic Syringifical Planator of the County Convention met here this afternoon, with every township fully represented. Senator Starme was made Chairman. William Shuit, of this city, was nominated for Starme was made Chairman. William Shuit, of this city, was nominated for Senator over Judge Broadwell; F. Gehring, editor of the Frei Presse, and Dr. Wikox, of Loami, were nominated for Representatives. Patrick O'Connor received for monination for Sherif.

Delegates to the State and Congressional Convention of the States for the States for the States for the protection of life, and United States for the protection of life, and United States for the protection of life, and the political equality of all men, without distinction of race or color. We have never claimed political equality of all men, without distinction of race or color. We have never claimed political equality of all men, without distinction of races, or of indicate the indicate, and who he supported the indicate of liquor, had dispose of the same race, and we reject the issue of race against race, tendered by the permanent of the same race, and we reject the issue of race against race, tendered by the permanent of the same race, and we reject the issue of race again into war with the Government of the United States. We neither desire nor seek the invasion of rights of the white people by the colored, but only ask equal advantages in matters of public and common rights. The Republican party does not assist or seek mixed schools of the same race, and we reject the issue of race again into war with the Government of the United

liberty, and property, and call on the Governor to take all legal means to discover and bring to trial all persons offending against the laws. Murder by lying in ambush, whether by one or many, must be put an end to, and the peace and security of the humblest home be respected and protected.

protected.

Pledge is given to use the means of the State for the payment of all its just debts, and provide for the proper adjustment of its railroad indebtedness, and to put an end to a further indorsement of the bonds of all private corpora-

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—The Republican Convention has renominated White and Sheets for Congressmen-at-Large. Eight counties are entirely represented by proxies.

Indiana Thirteenth Congressional

Goshen, Ind., Aug. 21.—The Democratic-Liberal Committee of the Thirteenth Congressional District, together with a number of gentlemen to whom invitations had previously been extend-

to whom invitations had previously been extended, met this day in the City of Goshen. Kendallville was designated as the place for holding the Congressional Convention, and Wednesday, Sept. 9, as the time.

The nature and scope of the proposed call for the Convention gave rise to a protracted discussion,—Mr. McDonald, of Marshali, advocating a strictly Democratic Convention, while Messrs. Freeman Kelly, William C. Williams, H. C. Stanley, David Hough, O. D. Willett, LaPorte Heefner, Dr. Davenport, William B. McConnell, J. A. 8. Mitchell, C. L. Murray, T. T. Mays, and J. B. Stoll appressed themselves in favor of inviting

S. Mitchell, C. L. Murray, T. T. Mays, and J. B. Stoll axpressed themselves in favor of inviting all the opponents of the party in power to participate in the Convention. The following was finally adopted, with but one dissenting voice (Mr. McDonald):

To the Democrats, Liberals, and all the Opponents of the Republican party, of the Thirteenth Congressional Instrict:

The Democratic-Liberal Congressional Committee, in pursuance of the power vessed in it by the Congressional Convention held at Columbia City in 1872, hereby gives notice that a mass convention will be held in the City of Kendallville on Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1874, for the nomination of a candidate for Representative in Congress. All the opponents of the party in power are cordially invited to participate.

By order of the Committee, assembled at Goshen, Aug. 21, 1874.

W. S. Marshall, Chairman.

Declines to Run.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 22.—The Hon. J. W Barnes, of this city, Anti-Monopoly candidate for State Treasurer, has written a letter declining the candidacy. The following is the letter:

the candidacy. The following is the letter:

BUBLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 22, 1874.

James M. Weart, Independence. Ia., Chairman AntiMonopoly State Central Consmittee:

DEAR SIR: I herewith tender my withdrawal from
the ticket as a candidate for the position of State
Tressurer, and in so doing allow me to express,
through you, my high regards for the party that has
seen proper to use my name as a candidate,
I duly appreciate the honor, and at the time
of my nomination fully intended to enter upon a
thorough canvass of the State, but circumstances over
which I have no control have so complicated my private and personal affairs that my entire and immediate attention must be sevoted to them; and, feeling
that my sacrifice would be too great, and that my
duties to the State could not receive my entire attention, I feel compelled to take this step. In the
selection of another candidate, I feel antisfied
that it will be well and astifactorily
done by our State Central Committee;
and allow me to assure you that
the ticket selected shall receive from me such hearty
support and active work as I shall be able to give.
Hoping that the cause of reform may meet with a triun.phant success before the people in October, I remain respectfully yours,

J. W. Bannea.

Reduced Bates to the Democratic State Convention.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Illinois Central, the Springfield, Illinois & Southeastern, and the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroads will carry delegates to and Springfield Railroads will carry delegates to and from the Democratic State Convention, Aug. 26, at Springfield, at one and one-lifth fare. Round trip tickets will be sold on all the above roads except the Illidous Central, to the agents of which latter road delegates must present a certificate from the Secretary of the Convention certifying them as delegates, when return tickets at one-fifth fare will be sold them. E. L. MERRITT.

The Bummers' Triumph in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribuna.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—Great excitement has prevailed to-day in political circles over the result of the Democratic primaries last night. The crowd at the Post-Office at noon was immense. crowd at the Post-Office at noon was immense. Great indignation is expressed by the better class of Democrats over the success of the bummer element. The oldest and best citizens were thrust aside to make places for the ring-manipulators. The work was done chiefly in the interest of a particular candidate for State Treasurer, and incidentally for Coiman for Governor. It seems to be conceded now that Coiman will be nominated at Jefferson City next Wednesday on the first ballot.

Pifth Illinois Congressional District. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CRESTON, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Indpendents the Fifth Congressional District have been keeping quiet for some time awaiting the action of the Republican Convention. If Burchard is nominated for Congress they will call a convention at once, and probably nominate D. J. Pinckney, of Mt. Vernon.

Fourth Illinois Congressional Dis-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DE KALB. Ill., Aug. 22.—There will be a special meeting of the De Kalb County Farmers' association at Waterman on the 25th to arrange what action will be taken this fall. If the Republicans nominate Gen. Hurbut for Congress, which they are pretty sure to do, there will be a strong opposition to him in this county. The Independents will probably support John F. Farnsworth.

Warren, Ill., Aug. 21.—The (so-called)[Indus-trials have called County and Congressional

Conventions, and will make a stiff fight.

A Bar-Room Murder at Naples, Ill. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Winchester, Ill., Aug. 23.—A horrible and

blood-chilling murder occurred at Naples, III., on Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock. One C. P. Osborn entered the saloon of William Barlow, and called for the drinks for the crowd, and was waited on by Barlow. After the party had drank all around, Osborn told Barlow that he had no money to pay for Barlow that he had no money to pay for the drinks. Barlow replied by saying that was no way to do business, and drew off and struck Osborn three or four times, when he (Osborn) drew a large fish-knife and plunged it into Barlow's left side, a few inches below the heart; then, drawing it out, he plunged the snife into his side again, and drew it clear across his stomach, leaving a borrible gash through which the bowels protruded. Barlow died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and four children. Osborn made good his escape, but as soon as the fact became known a party on horseback started in pursuit; but up to this writing he has not been captured.

Rape Case at Dubuque, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Is., Aug. 23.—An Italian named
Zapat committed a rape on two little girls, aged 11 and 10 years, last Friday, but was not arres until last night, as the parents of the children were not aware of what had happened until yesterday. Zapat is a single man, 35 years of age. He denies the crime, but says be played pretty rucely with the girls. He was lodged in jail in default of \$10,000 bonds, which he could not give. He will be tried to-morrow.

Met the wrong Man.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Fr. Wanne, Ind., Aug. 23.—About 10 o'cloc last night a shooting affray occurred in this city which may result fatally to one man. One Ed-mund Moody, Captain of a canal-boat, while unmund Moody, Captain of a canal-boat, while under the influence of liquor, had a dispute with another canal-boat man, named Gable, whom he ursued along the canal for some distance. He finally overtook a man, whom he supposed to be Gable, but who proved to be the night-watch band of a manufacturing institution. Moody attacked him, when the latter drew a revolver and shot bloody, the ball passing through the latter's breast near the left nipple. After shooting him, the watchman beat his head to a jelly with the butt end of the revolver. Moody now hes in his canal-boat in a critical condition. The watchman gave himself up to the officers.

FOREIGN.

Recent Successes of the Carlists. Expedition Against Porto Rico.

Apprehension of a War Between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

SPAIN. MADRID, Aug. 23.—Leo de Urgel has been sur-rendered to the Carlists through the treachery of parties within the city, who are the friends of the Bishop of Urgel, the chaplain of Don Carlos. Gen. Tristany has captured an entire garriso of 480 men and 32 guns, and shot the command

The Government has information that a fli-bustering expedition is preparing against Porto Rico, and has taken measures to put a stop to it. The truth of the report in regard to that island, published in the New York Freeman's Journal, is indignantly denied.

Vienna, Aug. 23.—The Presse announces that the Austrian and German Charges d' Affaires at Madrid were notified, on Friday last, of the recognition by their respective Governments of President Serrano as the chief executive power of Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA:

New York, Aug. 23.—Mail advices from Panama to the 15th report that the claim in regard to the steamer Montijo would probably be referred by the Colombian and United States Govern-

by the Colombian and United States Governments to the German Minister at Bogota for arbitration.

A Brazilian iron-clad bombarded the Town of Alvear, in the Province of Corrientes, on account of the alleged ill-treatment of its officers, which the authorities would neither explain or punish. It was feared the affair would lead to a war between Brazil and the Arwenter Remains. tween Brazil and the Argentine Re

PARIS, Aug. 23—President MacMahon met with a strong Republican demonstration at Morlaix, where he arrived to-day. During his reception there were tumultuous cheers of "Vivo la Republique!"

GERMANY. BERLIN, Aug. 23.—J. Bancroft Davis, the new Ameriscan Minister, has arrived in this city. WASHINGTON.

A Financial Trial-Bids for Revenue Stamps—Gen. Sherman's Prospects for the Presidency—A Department With Three Heads

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Growing out of the recognition given by the Secretary of War to the trivial charges made by a sore-headed discharged employe against one of his former official associates, a trial is now being held in the Quartermaster General's office, which for Pickwickian nonsensicalness is almost unparalleled. The Chief Cierk of the office mentioned sits in judgment upon the case. Chief among the charges is that the defendant was so disloyal as to speak lightly about and ridicule the so-called Butler buncombe reso

and ridicule the so-called Butler buncombe resolution which required preference to be given to soldiers and widows of soldiers in making selections for retention in office when the late reduction in the clerical force was made in the Government departments. This silly trial will cost the Government several hundred dollars, most of the cle ks of the Bureau having been summoned as witnesses. While this folly is going on no business is done.

At noon Tuesday next the Commissioner will open his bids for furnishing the Internal Revenue Bureau with stamps to be used on cigars and tobacco, distilled spirits, and beer. Contract will be made for not less than one nor more than three years. In the advertisement, the Bureau properly gives notice that on bids will be considered except from parties who have been or are actually engaged in the business of steel-engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamp, dies, and plates in their possession.

MOSDY AND PAYSE.

In an interview published in a Sunday paper, the guerrilla Col. Mosby is made to say that he will have it out yet with Payne, whom he challenged to mortal combat a few days ago.

OEN. SHERMAN'S PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

Ex-Senstor Harlan's Chronicle thus sums up Gen. Sherman's chances for the Presidency on a Republican ticket:

The name of Gen. Sherman would command great strength and the most enthusiastic support from the

The name of Gen. Sherman would command great strength and the most enthusiastic support from the entire West; but on a Democratic ticket it would look about as bad as Horace Greeley's did, and would not meet with any more general favors.

1 To the Associated Press.

meet with any more general favors.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—PostmasterGeneral Marshall having left the city for a few
days, the President has designated Second-Assistant J. L. Rout as Postmaster-General ad
interim, thus giving to the Department three
Postmasters-General, viz.: Marshall Jewell, J.

W. Marshall, and Col. Routt—de jure, de facto,
and ad interim. Postmaster-General Jewell is
expected to assume control of the Department
on Tuesdey, which is prior to the anticipated return of Marshall, although that gentleman may
return for the purpose of being present to turn
over the office to his successor, and rejoin his
family subsequently at their summer resort.

CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTIES.

It is the present purpose of Secretary Bristow
to call in \$30,000,000 of 5-20 6 per cent bonds on
the lat of next month.

REVENUE.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue are more satisfactory than was expected at

THE CINCINNATI TURNEEST.

THE CINCINNATI TURNFEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Tolkno, O., Ang. 22.—To-day was the second day of the third annual Turnfest of the Cincinnati District. Large crowds of people came in from adjacent cities, and filled the streets and places of resort. In the morning the District Couvention resumed its session, and remained together until noon. The principal business transacted by it was the formal suditing of the Treasurer's account, and adopting some unimportant revisions of the orders and statutes. It decided to hold the next annual meeting at Cincinnati or Newport. A monster picnic was held in a park about 2 miles from the city, and attended by about 7,000 people. Several bands and musical societies furnished music, and the Turners gave [their usual gymnastic exhibitions. The affair passed off very harmoniously.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Ang. 23.—The wreck of the schooner Watson strived here in tow of the tug Rescue, about 2 o'clock Saturday forenoon. Her cabin is gone and decis badly warped. There is an opening in her side about twelve feet square, where the propeller struck her. Only a stump of the foremast is left standing. Her hull is reported in good condition, and expending the propeller of the condition of the con feet square, where the propeller struck her. Only a stump of the foremast is left standing. Her hull is reported in good condition, and estimated worth \$10,000 to \$12,000 to rebuild, requiring new decks and upper works. Of her cargo, there was about 12,000 bushels of corn left in her, which has been sold for \$450, the buyer to take it from the vessel.

A contract has been made with the Coast Wrecking Company to raise the schooner Chicago Board Trade. They are to receive \$10,000 for the job, the vessel to be delivered in Buffalo, or no pay. The wreckers commence operations on Monday.

THE EARL PARK RACES.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuse.

Earlylle, ill., Aug. 20.—The Earl Park Association have 112 entries for their meeting, which will occur on the 25th, 25th, 25th, and 28th of this month. The running entries will not close until part week. This is as fine a field of trotters and pacers as have ever come together in the world. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will carry passengers at one fare and one-fifth between Chicago and Princeton, and the whole length of the Fox River and Prophetatowa Branches.

CHARLES M. SENTE, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Over the Lake region, winds mostly from the north and east, and partly cloudy, cool weather, with lower bar-

YELLOW FEVER. New York, Aug. 23.—The ship William Wilcox, of Bath, from Havana for New York, was spoten un the 18th. The Captain died that morning of yellow fever. The First and Fecond Metes, with several men, had died previously, and there were only four men fit to work, with no one to navigate the bark. The Evangebeal, of Yarmouth, N. S., now here from Sagua, lost three men from yellow fever.

SILKS.

LYONS BLACK SILKS FROM AUCUION.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Have just received from the Great New York Auction Sales a large lot of rich quality Lyons Black Silks, of the most popular makes and brands, fully 25 per cent below regular prices. These goods they offer at much lower figures than inferior goods of American manufacture are now selling. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$2.75 per yard, and to parties who can avail themselves of this opportunity will prove DECIDED BAR-GAINS.

Madison & Peoria-sts GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS! WILSON BROS.,

67 Washington-st., Chicago, And Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati CANDLES.

RAILWAY, HOTEL, COACH & 'BUS CANDLES,

At Wholesale and Retail.
DICKENSON & CO..... 44 STATE-ST RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturdayse copted. \* Sunday excepted. ; Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. 6 Daily. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Treenty-second-st.
Ticket office, 67 Clurk st., southerset corner of Mandolph, and 78 Canal-st., corner of Maddoon.

| Mail (via main and air line) | 2 ±00 s. m. | 2 ±30 p. m. | 3 ±00 p. m. | 2 ±30 p. m. | 3 ±00 p. m. | 3 ±00 p. m. | 3 ±00 p. m. | 4 ±00 p. m. | 4 ±00 p. m. | 5 ±00 p. m. | 10 ±0 a. m. | 4 ±00 p. m. | 10 ±0 a. m. | 4 ±00 p. | 4 ±0 CHICATO & ALTON SAILSTIL.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denser Short Line, via Lou ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alion and St. L.

Through Line. Union Depot, Wast Side, near Madison bridge. Ticket Ofices: At Depot, and 122 Standolph-st

CHITAGO, MILWAUKEE & Sr. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canai-sis. Transl Office & South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stavens' Point, St. Paul & Minosapolis, Dar Express.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stavens' Point, Frairie du Chien, & Morthern Iows, Mail.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minosapolis, Nicht Express.

9:30 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 15:55 a. m.

HLINOIS CENTRAL HAIL 974D.

Deput feet of Lake-st, and foot of Treenly-second-st. Holes agree, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & DUINCY RALASTA.

Depots—Foot of Lake st., Indiana-as., and Stotenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Reise offices, No. 10 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots. 

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5 Packages

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

The past week opened with a continuation of the lively movement of the preceding days, but closed in comparative quiet.

The decline in Liverpoot of the price of wheat treated the movement of the new crop to this coint and to the sea-coast. Wheat is now accumulating at points along the lines of transportaand awaiting a more remunerative price.
will naturally require several days
this arrest to show itself in falling
ipte at this point, but it was maniat once in the diminution of the once in the diminution of the orders for currency. In the first two or

demand for money during the week has on the increase, although the movement of sek before in general business has not been sustained. It is noticed that mersare adding to their resources by sting for discount paper of their customiherto held in their vanits, and that the brokkers held more naner—a sign that oc-

ase solvise him that bank-checks, drafts, or

soe soom boomingoo,		Andrew Control of the
	Eid.	Asked.
Chicago City 78	98 % & int.	
Chicago City 7s, sewerage,	99 & int.	199% & inte
Cook County 78	99 . & int.	99 % & int.
Chicago City certificates, 7s	97 & int.	
Chicago City certificates, 6s,	96 & int.	The state of the s
South Park bonds, 7s	85	90
West Park bonds, 78	80 :	85
Chicago City Railway, South		150
Chicago City Railway, West		145
Chicago City Railway, North	90	9236
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	115	
Truders' Insurance Company	115	The state of the s
Globe Insurance Company	100	
National Watch Company, Elgin.	****	100
Puliman Palace Car Company,		7274
ock		96
Evanston School 10s	·	101 . & int.
BONDS AND GOLD FOI	R THE WE	EK.

	Linghest.	Lowest.	Closing.
U. S. 6a, 1881	11836	118%	1184
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112%	111%	11234
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	115%	115%	115%
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	117	118%	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	11636	1161	116%
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	117%	117%	117%
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	118	117%	117%
U. S. 10-40s	11436	113%	114%
U. S. 5a, 1881		11124	112%
U. S. currency 6s	11736	1174	117%
Gold	110	10936	
Sterling exchange, 60 days	48736	48736	48736
Sterling exchange, sight	491	491	491
STOCKS FOR T		IT.	
The following quotation			TAO

Hinhest.	Lowest.	Clonna.
Western Union Telegraph 77%	74%	
Pacific Mail 47%	4536	4716
New York Central	101 %	102%
Erie 32%		3214
Lake Shore 74%	72	7436
Union Pacific	28	2916
Northwestern 3916	3734	3914
Northwestern preferred 57 Rock Island	55	57
Rock Island	99	102
St. Paul	34%	3614
St. Paul preferred 5416	6230	5416
Wabash 3714	35	. 37 %
Ohio & Mississippi 25%	23	2514
C., C. & I. C 1314	1216	13%
LATEST.	ALL STATES	

New York, Aug. 22.—Money, 2@2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent.
Stering dult at 496½@437 for sixty days, and 489½@490 for sight.
Customs receipts, \$278,000. Imports for the week, \$6.871,325.
Produce experis.

vcek, \$6,871,325.

Produce exports, \$5,496,733.

Produce exports, \$5,496,733.

Gold strong, advancing to and closing at 110.

Carrying rates, 1621% per cent, and for borrowing, \$1st and 1-64. Clearings, \$14,000,000.

Specie shipments to-day, \$216,000; for the week, \$833,000. The Assistant Treasurer has disbursed \$51,000.

Government and State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds active.

The Government to-day shipped \$20,000,000 of new 5 per cent bonds to European syndicates.

Blocks weak, but as the day advanced, became strong, and closed firm with an advance of \$4 to 11% per cent. The features of the day were Wabash, Northwestern, and St. Paul common. Among the sales to-day were 17,000 shares of Western Union; 5,000 of Pacific, 5,500 of St. Paul common; 1,500 of preferred; and 12,000 of Wabash.

THE REST AND
Coupons, '87117%
Coupons, '68117%
New 5a
10-408
Currency 6s 117%
BONDS.
Virginias, old 28
N. Carolinas, old 1814
N. Carolinas, new 10
公共的 计图像数据的 对表代表的
CES.
St. Paul 3614
No Parity of a SAL
Wainsh 37
Wabash pfd 65
Ft. Wayne 89
Terre Haute 7
Torne Haute and
Terre Haute pfd 23
Chicago & Alton104
Chicago & Alton pfd.107
Ohio & Misssissippi. 251/
Cleve., Cin. & Col, 63
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.10714
Lake Shore 74
Indiana Central 12%
Illinois Central 80 4
Union Pacific stock 29 %
Central Pacific stock, 90%
Union Pacific bonds, 84 %
Boston Hart & Eria 11

## REAL ESTATE.

A. J. Averell has sold 50 feet on the northwest corner of Calumet Avenue and Twentieth street, for \$22,756 cash.

J. S. Hair & Co. havesold 22 lots in Lawndale, Sec. 26, 29, 13, for prices ranging from \$500 to \$800 a lot; a house and 3 lots in Lawndale for \$8,000; thirteen acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13, for \$1,750; Block 74, in Maywood, for \$13,250; one lot on Twenty-second etreet, near Ashland avenue, for \$2,050; a lot, 25,74 on West Washington street, near Desplaines, for \$10,000; twenty acres in Sec. 10, 38, 13, for \$20,000; a lot, 25,100, and store, 151 West Washington street, near Desplaines, for \$10,000; twenty acres in Sec. 10, 38, 13, for \$20,000; a lot, 25,100, for \$25,000; four acres in Sec. 22, 39, 10, for \$1,500 per acre.

J. Henry and Jacob Weil hvae sold five two-vetory and English basement brick houses on the corner of Van Suren houses fronting on Aberbeen street. for \$52,000. George A. Seaverns ras the purcheser. They also soid 1,324 feet on he corner of Sixty-second area, fronting on In-

O. J. Stough has sold near Stough's new station, at Hinschele:

1,200 feet to Dr. John N. Green, of Indianapolis, Ind., for \$12,000.

600 feet to Thomas Foster, Chicago, for \$9,000.

1,200 feet to D. P. Warner for \$12,000.

500 feet to C. E. Whitman for \$5,000.

In the estate of Henry W. Kingsbury, minor, the lease of the basement of the building known as the Kingsbury Music Hall, on Clark street, to A. & R. A. Payne for five years, from May 1, 1874, at \$16,000 for first, \$17,000 for second, \$18,000 for third, \$19,000 for fourth, and \$20,000 for fifth year, was made and approved by the County Court.

George H. Reynolds has sold 550 feet in Blocks 38, 40, and 44, M. htrose, for \$14,950, being an aveage price of \$22 per foot, all cash and time payments.

John McKaig has sold 197 feet on Wabash avenue, north of Thirty-ninth street, for \$20,635.

I. C. Pither has sold Lot 6 and south half Lot 5, Block 9, Chase & Pithar's Addition to Evanston, for \$2,292; Lots 19, 23, and 24, Block 1, Pither's Second Addition to Evanston, for \$2,700; and Block 5, in Pither & Son's Third Addition to Evanston, for \$18,000.

The Baptist Theological Union has sold south-

The Baptist Theological Union has sold south-east and southwest corners of Goodspeed avenue and Forzy-eighth etreet, for \$100.000.

H. F. Eldred & Co. have sold No. 76 Honore street, three-story brick house and lot, for \$5,000.

The state of the problem in a contract of the street-brokers hold more paper—a sign that occasional borrowers go to the street for accommodation, which banks cannot extend as freely as before. The city has borrowed \$600,000 during the week—\$300,000 for ninety days at 8 per cent, \$200,000 for thirty days at 7 per cent, and \$100,000 for ninety days at 7 per cent, and \$100,000 for ninety days at 7 per cent. These rates show the state of the market. The rate of discount is quoted for regular customers at 10 per cent, with satisfactory concessions to other good borrowers; money on the street is 8@10 per cent; real-estate loans, 9@18 per cent.

The clearings for the week are \$21,279,832.28, and the balances, \$1,814,564.46. The figures for the corresponding week of last year were \$24,-229,923.15, and \$2,237,007.44. The decrease in the clearings, when they are compared with those of last year, when they are compared with those of last year, when they are compared with those of last year, when they are compared with those of last year, when they are compared with those of last year. In Now Yofk the decrease in clearings is comparatively, much greater than here. The cause is the well-known fact that business of all kinds is in a condition much more depressed than here.

REVENUE-STAMPS ON CHECKS.

A few days ago we stated, on the authority of the Financier of New York, that the Revenue have as a litered at the last session of Congress.

	AUG.	22.		
	AUG	UST, 1874.	AUG	UST, 1873.
Instruments.	No.	Consider- ation.	No.	Consider- atron.
Trust deeds				\$640,810 843,790
Aggregate	. 334	\$823,528	314	\$984,600
Releases	. 257		211	
COMPARATIVE STATE	MENT	FROM AUG	. 1 To	AUG. 22.
	AUG	UST, 1874.	AUG	usr, 1873.
Instruments.	No.	Consider- ation.,	No.	Consider- ation.
Trust deeds Mortgages		\$2,514,455 681,399		
	. 192		218	\$2,418,400 1,099,102 \$3,517,502

	Court-House, transferred during the Saturday, Aug. 22:		
ì.	No. sales.	Con	sideration.
×	City property102		\$644,364
9	North of city limits 3		6.075
	South of city limits 23		269,270
	West of city limits 2	Try	16,250
		A 1.	_
	Total		\$935,956
	For the week ending Aug. 15 126		\$1,556,758
	For the week ending Aug. 8143	2	. 865,382
	For the week ending Aug. 1143 Weekly average for the month of		713,173
	July		795,010
	Weekly average for the month of		
-	June		967,580

cago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago: RECKIPTS. SHIPMENTS. 1874. 1873.

190,375 34,520 2,637	347,427 82,950	104,469	71,583 94,696
34,520	82,950		
2.637		83,305	26,687
	6,962	353	384
7,700	6,440	5,083	1,660
357,330	234,480	290,080	208,824
328,040	141,400	34,360	
35,100	1	2,500	
49,380	84,300	727,130	219,635
		65	
		231	1,135
26,380		80,388	371,800
		40,000	20,000
	96,220	76,230	77,756
10,147	10,608	4,974	
2,536	3.071	3,480	2,429
579	1,324	200	
171,151	76,662	112,105	88,425
251	200	184	
109,455	79,664	- 88.610	66,516
	305	499	380
4,832,000	5,543,000	2,653,639	2,515,000
2,655,000	1,535,000		1,122,000
55,000.	575,000	387,000	137,000
		1.973	
	28,040 38,100 49,380 5,650 158,876 10,147 2,536 579 171,151 109,455 2,997 4,832,000 2,655,000	\$28,040 1,41,400 35,100 49,380 84,300 5,530 4,320 155,876 95,227 10,147 10,568 2,536 3,071 579 1,324 171,151 76,62 2,977 4,832,000 5,43,000 2,655,000 1,535,000	383,040 141,400 34,500 35,100 2,500 35,100 2,500 35,100 56,650 4,820 40,000 10,147 10,508 4,971 1,507 1,50

RECI	EIPTS,		
	Aug. 22,	Aug. 15.	Aug. 23.
	1874.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	31,976	29,049	31.016
Wheat, bu	961,133	543,655	897,950
Corn, bu	1,169,035	1,000,435	
Oats, bu	294,302	369,818	489,615
Rye, bu	17,935	23,767	67,464
Barley, bu	51,460	41,938	28,100
Live hogs, No	56,614	45,779	66,716
Cattle, No	15,032	18,783	12,549
# BRIP	MENTS,		E 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Flour, bris	18,391	16,611	28,392
Wheat, bu	883,963	606,708	711,503
Oorn, bu	484,126	904,688	960,567
Date, but	202,434	291,615	267,137
kye, bu	7,411	2,375	21,860
Barley, bu	27,819	14,642	12,879
Live hogs, No	31,132	32,679	49,025
Cattle, No	13,095	11,745	9,160

diana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park avenues. Consideration, \$62,000.

Warren, Keeney & Co. have sold at South Evanston 100 feet east front, on Wheeler avenue, being 100 feet north of Keeney avenue, for \$5,000; also 500 feet for B. F. Allen, west of the railroad, on Lincoin and Washington avenues, for \$15,000.

O. J. Stough has sold near Stough's new station, at Hinschie:

1, 200 feet to Dr. John N. Green, of Indianapolis, Ind., for \$12,000.

600 feet to Thomas Foster, Chicago, for \$9,000.

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All M. McKaig has sold 197 feet on Wabash avenue, north of Thrity-minh street, for \$20,035.

I. C. Pilmer has sold Lot 6 and south half Lot 58, Block 8, fir Pilmer's Second Addition to Evanston, for \$2,202; Lota 19, 23, and 24. Block 1, 116 feet, in Collins' Subdivision of 8. ½ of S. W. ½ of Sec. 35, 38, 13, for \$10,000.

The Baptiat Theological Union has sold southcast and southwest corners of Goodepsed avenue and Forty-eighth etree, for \$100,000.

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The Baptiat Theological Union has sold southcast and southwest corners of Goodepsed avenue and Forty-eighth etree, for \$100

\$24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@3/4c; greace nominal at 6@9c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess poik, seiler October at \$23.00; 1,250 brls do, seller the year at \$17.37½; 250 brls do, seller the year at \$17.37½; 250 brls do, seller the year, at \$11.37½; 250 trs do at \$11.35; 250 trs do (last evening) at \$11.25; 100,000 hs shoulders seiler September at \$3%c; 300,000 hs short ribs, part seller September, at 12c; 130,000 bs bacon short clear at 14½c, packed; 100 trs sweet-pickled hams, (16 hs) at 13½c.

The Datity Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week edding Aug. 20, 1874, and since Nov. 1, 1873, together with comparisons:

| Pork | Lext | Home, Should's, "Middles, brts. | Lext | Home, Should's, "Middles, brts. | Les. | Home, Should | Les. | Home, Should | Home, Should | Les. | Les.

10,035,000 lbs, said to be 6,000,000 lbs less than at corresponding time last year.

Flour was dull and weak, though there was more doing than on Friday. The further decline in wheat here, and dullness in New York, made shippers hold off, and local buyers back ward unless where sellers were willing to make important concessions. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 100 bris white winter extras at \$7.00; 200 bris do on private terms: 50 bris spring extras at \$6.00; 100 bris do at \$5.50; 300 bris do at \$5.55; 200 bris do at \$5.25; 200 bris do at \$5.35; 100 bris do at \$5.25; 200 bris do at

Corn was more active, and averaged 10% of an lower, though closing a shade higher than on Friday, owing to a firmer feeling towards the end of the session. New York was dull, and our receipts were large, while for the week they exceeded the shipments by nearly 650,000 bu. The storm also tended to weaken confidence in the future of prices, as it will benefit the late-it, sown corn directly, and leasen the demand for all by stimulating to a growth of green feed. The effect of the storm was especially noticeable in the lack of country orders to buy, which have been numerous during the preceding days of the week. Hence the burden of the offerings was chiefly sustained by city operators, helped by a very moderate order demand for shipment. The inquiry improved in the last half hour of the session, on the receipt of advices of a firmer feeling in New York. Seller the month or cash No. 2, or seller September (for all. were about the same to-day), opened at 65% declined to 64%, and advanced to 65% at the close. Seller October was slow at 66%66%, closing at 66% High mixed closed at 66%, and rejected at 64% c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu high mixed at 66% c; 1,000 bu do at 66% c; 13,800 bu do at 66% c; 2,800 bu do at 65% c; 32,400 bu do at 65% c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 65% c; 2,400 bu do at 65% c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 65% c; 2,400 bu do at 65% c; 10,000 bu do at 65% c; 2,400 bu do at 65% c; 4,000 bu rejected at 64% c; 2,200 bu. On at 65% c; 10,000 bu do at 65% c; 2,400 bu do at 65% c; 4,000 bu rejected at 64% c; 2,400 bu do at 65% c; 4,400 bu by sample, car, at 650 on track. Total, 232,200 bu.

Outs were more active and very irregular, averaging 1@1% c higher for August and % c higher for next month. The demand was chiefly for round lots to fill existing contracts or for settlements, and this varied widely, while car loss were slow all through the sossion, and white oats commanded no premium over regular. The market is an artificial one, being oversold so much that the demand from the short interest has driven prices

The reports of the wheat crop in France are generally satisfactory. The provincial markets the first week in August were scantily supplied and prices had been fairly sustained, but it was expected that the resistances holders could not last much longer, and duliness prevailed for both wheat and rye; on spot sale easy, but for forward delivery difficult. At Marseilles trade in cereals had been dull. The imports of wheat at that port during July were 967,000 qrs. and 16,300 qrs to Havre.

In Austria the harvest work the first week in August had not been completed. The weather, with few exceptions, had been fine, and the quality of all cereals was highly spoken of. The oat crop turned out better than had been expected. The rye crop in light was fine.

The wheat crop in North Germany has few complaints, and the rye crop will be better than lately had been expected. The bariey crop in light soils was deficient, while in marshy soil the reports are generally favorable. In South Germany the incoming harvest has good promise.

In South Russis the wheat crop in the Odessa and Bessarabian districts, and in the Government of Cherson as far as Nicopol, the wheat harvest promised an excellent result, both in quantity and quality; while in Fodolio, al hough quality is fine, the yield is expected to be less than in 1873. From Odessa and Nicolaied there were no shipments of wheat during the first. In the regions around Taganrog the wheat harvest was expected to be pitfic.

In Holland the weather during the first week in August had been fine, and the wheat crop had every prospect of a bountiful harvest.

The wheat crop of Oregon is estimated at latest reports at 7,500,000 bu, and of California at 20,000,000 centals, which estimates are probably larger than will-ultimately result. The outturn of the winter wheat crop in the Southern States it less promising than was earlier in the season expected. The winter wheat crop in the Southern States it less promising than was earlier in the season expected. The winter wheat crop in the

store al	Wheat,	bu.	Oats,	Barley,	pure, 5% @8c.
rk	1.683.94	1,486,998			HAY—Old hay was stronger, being scarce
	. 19, 000	15,700	19,500		
	29, 201	44,977	39, 937 172, 999	24,010	othy, No. 1, was quoted at \$14.00. The re
e	929, 691 491, 286	1,636,967	28,550		
	184			********	12.00: prime upland prairie \$10.00(21) 00:
	360, 430	251,681	94, 447		
	155, 048	39, 680 76, 000	5,559		WAGON-Timothy \$14.000c15.00 · presirie 40
********	- \$66,366	173, 797	20,000 75,737	K die	HIDES-The receipts continue very light,
	4,000 2,72	110, 000 63, 11a	25, 000 57, 106	8,910 1,400	demand is less urgent, and prices for green
	2,72 81,876	63, 114	57, 106		easy though not quotably lower: Green city
		99.079	3, 579		1 10, green carea, agus, sa astoc, menty ac
nia	130,000		98,500	********	
W. Carley	74.961	438, 917	45,600		
ments	2/8, 8.8 1, 157; 707	861.34	461, 604 219, 473		
sanais	546,27	1,815,00	18,000	********	ed. 10 per cent off.
	6,854,46	7, 487, 33-7, 621, 85-6, 869, 84-7, 147, 96-7, 296, 87-0, 114, 86-	1, 955, 441 1, 943, 938 611, 691 587, 993	46, 822	HOPS—Eastern dealers are buying choice on speculation, paying 20@25c for Wester
W. 1. 74	6, 434, 54	6, 869, 81	611, 601	37, 644 32, 625 30, 135	grades are slow at 10@15c. Choice new hops
y 25, 'A.	6, 611, 850	7, 147, 90	\$87,993	20, 135	seedling) have been sold at 35@40c. Three b
y 18, 74.	6,604,76	7,296,87	819, 768	15,581	sold at the outside, which is regarded as an
ed.	a, 313, 60°	1 10, 114, 00	2, 327, 277	113, 360	price. Few new hops are expected in the m fore the 1st of September. The dry weather tarded the growth of the vine in Wisconsin,
sacks	during	1874, 115,103 575,687 60,863 he same p	1873, 83,077 609,762 92,691	1872 63,613 887,873 74,583	Otsego County. It is this danger to the new
sacks cks eks exports	during to 18 Fiour, brts. 6 10,748	1874. 115,163 575,687 60,863 he same p 74. Wheat, contais. 313,300	1873, 83,077 609,762 92,691 eriod hav Flour, bris. 892	1872 63,613 887,873 74,583 re been: 73. Wheat, centals.	New York, has already damaged the crop and to seriously in liver it. The blight has also ap Otsego County. It is this danger to the new New York that causes the present exciteme hops. The demand is purely speculative. IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report trade up to the average for the season. Bates ar steady, as follows:  IRON
sacks cks ecks ecks exports	during to 18 Piour, brts. 6 10.748 24,737	1874. 115,103 575,687 60,863 he same p 74. Wheat, contais. 313,300 24,064	1873. 83,077 609,762 92,691 eriod hav Flour, brts. 892 23,406	1872. 63,613 887,873 74,583 re been: 73. Wheat, centals. 419,949 22,553	New York, has already damaged the crop and to seriously injure it. The blight has also ap Otsego County. It is this danger to the new New York that causes the present exciteme hops. The demand is purely speculative.  IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report trade up to the average for the season. Bates as steady, as follows:  100. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
sacks cks acks ciports	during to 18 Pious, brts. 6 10.748 24,737 34,788	1874. 115,103 575,687 60,863 he same p 74. Wheat, centals. 313,300 24,064	1873. 83,077 609,762 92,691 eriod hav Flour, brts. 892 23,406 24,298	1872. 63,613 887,873 74,583 re been: 73. Wheat, centals. 419,949 22,553	New York, has already damaged the crop and to seriously injure it. The blight has also ap Otsego County. It is this danger to the new New York that causes the present excitement hops. Th. demand is purely speculative. IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report trade up to the average for the season. Bates at steady, as follows:  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
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Pork, Total Nov. 1, '73, to Aug. 18, '74...200,661 168,373,287 Total all U. 8, ports Nov.1, '72, to Aug. 21, '73...290,648 193,957,286 303,528,529

Decrease.... 59,387 25,619,999 67.347.617 The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oot. 28 to Aug 19, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to Aug. 22, 1873, is as follows: follows: 1572-3, 1873-4, Pork, Hs. 58,009,600 46,132,200 Lard, Bs. 193,937,236 168,337,237 Baron, Bs. 370,876,146 303,528,629 Decrease, 11,877,400 25,619,999 67,347,617

Total.....622,843,032 517,998,016 104,845,016 Total......622,843,039 517,928,016 104,845,016

LATEST.

Wheat was active, and at one time 1/4c higher than on 'Change, but afterwards declined 1/4c. Seller the mouth sold at 951/4c, 971/4c, closing at 951/4c. Corn was steady at 051/4c seller the mouth and September. Oats were stronger at 45c seller August, and 391/4c/40c seller September. Provisions and lake freights were quiet.

other fruits were also weak. It is said that the crop of speakes, pears, and grapes in Michigan promises to be the largest ever raised in that State. The crop of apples will probably be fair, though smaller than last year. Quotations: Naples lemons in cases, \$13.00; Messina and French lemons in boxes, \$12.00; blackberries, in cases (16 qus), \$1.5004.109; apples, per bri, \$2.50 (@3.00; peaches, 50@75c) pears, \$6.8000 per box or basket; California pears, \$6.8000 per box or basket; California pears, \$6.90665 per basket; per case (36 fts) \$2.50.

GROCERIES—Coffees were dealt in very sparlingly, no one seeming inclined to order in advance of immediate requirements, and the market still wears a downward look. The demand tor sugars continues active and prices are advancing. Refined grades moved up another 1/2 to-day, and browns were nominally higher. No changes were apparent in rice, spices, sirups, and other lines. We revise our quotations as follows: Bt-Carrs, Sona—T/2@11/c.

Cosymes—Moons, \$5.6084/c; O. G. Java, \$34/6.

34/c.14xc; prime Rio, 24/624/c; good do, 23/6/24/c; prime Rio, 24/624/c; good do, 23/6/24/c; choice do, 24/625/c; frincy Rio, 24/624/c; choice do, 24/625/c; frincy Rio, 24/624/c; crushed and powdered, 11/2c; granulated, 11/2c; Carolina, 8/6/24/c; granulated, 11/2c; Carolina, 8/6/24/c; choice molasses sugar, 9/6/24/c; Garolina, 8/6/24/c; choice molasses sugar, 9/6/24/c; care-Allen, 8/6/24/c; prime 10, 9/6/24/c; crushed and powdered, 11/2c; granulated, 11/2c; crushed and powdered, 11

LEAD—Pig. 73/c; Dar. 34/c; Heat pipe, 25/c; cur do, 9/c.
Corpens—Bottoms, 33/c; heathing copper, 32/c; Corpens—Bottoms, 33/c; heathing copper, 32/c; Sherr Zinc—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10/c; slabs, 8/c.
Sherr Ison—No. 34, 44/c rates: Russa iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do. No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russis—A, 15/c; B, 12/c.
Whre—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 111/c; 13 and 14, 12/s/c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 10c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; rull bundle, 30 per cent discount: fence wire, 6c.
NAILS—Ware in moderate request and steady: 22/s/c), clinich, 43/13/c.
RAILS—Ware in moderate request and steady: 22/s/c), clinich, 43/13/c.
RAILS—Ware in Moderate request and steady: 22/s/c), clinich, 43/13/c.
RAILS—Ware in Rails—Silve—Bis firm at the recent advance. Otherocoderarquick We quote: Manillarope, 9 h., 16/s/16c; sissi rope, 13/c/lic \$0.50, 10/c.
RAILS—Ware in Rails—Ra

SMOKING—Good to Choice, assessing the common, 28629c., WOOD—Remains dull at the quotations: Beech, 25.59; maple, \$7.50; hickory, \$3.50; slabs, \$5.0046, 5.90—delivered.

WOOL—There was no change. The demand is fair and fully up to the supply. Prices are strong, as follows:

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS. CHICAGO.

Hogs. 7,583 10,488 11,376 10,825 10,147 4,000 ..17,799 ...20,001 ...16,019 ...16,681 ..70,500 200,336. | Same time last year | 0.1,360 | 219,321 | 17,312 |
Shipments were as follows:	Cattle.	Hoos.	Sheep.
Monday	2,310	2,838	...
Tuesday	1,773	6,244	...
Wednesday	1,737	5,262	170
Thursday	2,349	4,794	170
Friday	3,480	4,974	200
Total	12,149	24,171	370

or back the control of the control o

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

London, Aug. 22—Evening.—Comods for money,

20; on account, 22%.

United States Coupons—V5s, 108%; '67s, 109%;

10-40s, 104; new Ss, 104%; New York Central, 94%;

Birle, 30%; preferred, 47.

0-40a, 104; new on, ed. 47.
Srie, 30½; preferred, 47.
Tallow—41s 6da 42s 9d.
Turpentine—24s 9d.
Pans, Aug. 22.—Rentes, 63f 60c.
Liverpool., Aug. 22.—Evening.—Cotton—Dull and easier; middling uplands, 8; 46654; middling Orleans, 8%d; sales; 10,000 bales; apeculation and expert. 2,000 bales; American, 5,400 bales.

The Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The wool demand for the past week has been fully up to expectations. Sales of demestic and foreign fleece, upward of 230,030 hz. Holders have such confidence in future price that they hesitate to accept current prices for their most desirable line fleeces. A firmer feeding exists than for some time past. Sales of Ohio include 345,760 hz. mostly X and XX, 45,6956; 109,000 hs Michigan at 50,451c. Transactions indicate a very firm market.

The New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Aug. 22.—Business is slow with mannfacturers and importers. Jobbing transhes are quies.
Cotton goods are dull and unchanged; cotton famels

A chariot shirtings are in good damand. Garner's

and the fact hands. Side- and

Addite.

HAY—Heavy at 60c@1.00 for new shipping sample.
HOPS—Firm.
GROCKRES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar
quiet and firm; faft to good refining, 8@38/cc; prisse,
8%c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet and uncuanged.
PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 6c; refined, 12c.
TURFENTINE—Steady at 35%c.
Edos—Heavy; Western, 20@21c.
PROVINONS—Fork dull at \$22.75@22.87%. Beef
quiet. Cut Mests—Middles quiet. Lard firmer;
prime eteam, 14%c.
BUTFEN—Firm; Western, 22@33c.
CHERSE—Steady.
WHISEN—Dull at \$1.03.
METALS—Mannfactured copper irregular; Ingola
Lake quiet at 19%(619%c. Pig Iron—Scotch pig dull
and nominal at \$33.00@49.00; American, 280.000a32.00;
RUSSIa sheet. 15%c. go.d. Nails steady at \$3,15@3.35;
cut, \$5.50@5.50; clinch horse-shoe, nominal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Whest
dull; 7,700 bu No. 1 Milwaukse Club at \$1.26. Cora
dull; 1,500 bu No. 2 mixed Western, including contracts, 73c. Outs nominally 48c.
PRINGITTS—Whest, 7%c; corn, 7%@7%c.
10018VILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—Corrons—Quiet.
BREADSTUFFS—Fiour, wheat and corn quiet and
unchanged. Corn, 74@5&c. Outs quiet at 55c. Rys.
90c.
PROVINIONS—Fork quiet at \$24.00. Bulk meats—
Shoulders, 9%c; clear rib, 13%c. Sugar-cured hams,
13@15%c; plain, 14c. Bulk meats in fair demand
and firm; shouldess, 8%c; clear rib, 12%c; clear,
12%c. Lard, 15%c@15%c.
WHISEX—90c.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Whest
dull and a shade lower; extra, \$1.26(1.21%; No. 1
guiet and firm; No. 1 red, \$1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.67.
Corn firm and quiet at 74c/75c for mixed; shelled
ears on track, 71ce 72c. Outs steady; No. 1 Steat, 459.
PRINCLEUS—Nothing doing.
REGERTYS—Whest, 17 cars; corn, 5 cars; cals, 6

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—BreadsTUFFS—Whest
dull and a shade lower; extra, \$1.21(21.21%; No. 1
guiet and firm; No. 1 red, \$1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.67.
Corn firm and quiet at 74c/75c for mixed; shelled
ears on track, 71ce 72c. Outs steady; No. 1 Steat, 459.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—BreadsTUFFS—Whest
dull and a shade lower; extra, \$1.21(21.21%; No. 1
guiet and firm; No. 00 bris; wheat, \$7.000 bris; wheat, \$7.

Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. P. Wart, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. P. Hayden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, lumber.
Schr S. C. Andrewe, Traverse Bay, bar
Schr S. B. King, South Hayen, barz.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, barz.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, sait.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, sait.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, sait.
Schr Lockgrand Haven, lumber.
Schr Garliaddi, St. Joseph, fruit,
Schr Hattie Earl, Lockport, wood.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, sait.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, sait.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, sait.
Schr A. Tederick, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Garliaddi, St. Joseph, fruit,
Schr Hattie Earl, Lockport, wood.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, Jumber.
Schr Garliaddi, St. Joseph, Iruit,
Schr J. Smith, Sugatin k, wood.
Schr J. Smith, Sugatin k, wood.
Schr J. Frederick, Mack's Fier, wood.
Schr Antele, Coonto, lumber.
Schr Actel, Coonto, lumber.
Schr Minnie Missiler, Deland, lath.
Prop Idaho, Ruffalo, cundries.,
Barge Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Minnie Missiler, Deland, lath.
Prop Idaho, Ruffalo, jumber.
Schr Minnie Missiler, Deland, lath.
Prop Bob, C. Hiller, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Minnie Missiler, Deland, lath.
Schr Missir, Schr Missiler, Jumber.
Schr Gettern, Buffalo, coal.
Frop Geo, King, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Kings and Barda, coal.
Barge B. B. Buckhout, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Nigs ra, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Nigs ra, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Sigra, Buffalo, coal.
Schr R. Winsiew, Kuffalo, coal.
Schr Sigra, Buffalo, dondries.
Schr Deline, Menkelon, lumber.
Schr Deline, Menkelon, lumber.
Schr Land, Buffalo, dondries.
Schr Eliza Day, Ford Alver, lumber.
Schr Aufle, Menkelon, lumber.
Schr Deline, Menkelon, lumber.
Schr Deline, Menkelon, lumber.
Schr Deline, Menkelon, Prop J. Hertschey, Benton Harbor, 18 b. pork, and sundries.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 100 bu cets, 2 to Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, 75 cords. Sow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 25 b. meal.

Schr G. L. Seaver, Manistee, S. hr Emeline, White Hall, it Schr Willie Lantet, White Ia Bark Ernstus Corning, Buffi Schr W. H. Hawkins, Stony

Cleat

6 feet 10.50 (312.00 (1

kets. onsols for monsy,

108%; '67s, 109%;

Cotton—Dull and Midding Or-

larket,
smand for the past
ions. Spec of desons. Spec of desons of 230,000 Rs.
I future prices that
prices for their most
eling exists than for
include 345,500 Rs.
holve medium, 55c;
1,000 Rs.
idli in demand, and
800 Rs of washed, 55
ind delaine is taken
ded super and extra

di Market.

as slow with manu-tranches are quiet, ed; cotton hannels icmand. Garner's hands. Side-band ive and, and wool-tives, which are in we stowly.

Inrket. tuing doing; re-ew York, denvered

Quet and nomi-7%c; net receipts, futures closed easy, 15% (15 21-32; Novem-January, 15 13-32 arch, 15 13-16215

17,000 brls, and and nominal Su17,000 brls, and and nominal Su15,05; common to 
olice, \$5.55; sc.00; e wheat WestLouis, \$5.50
ull. Rye flour meal more active 
Wheat-Receipts, dig heavy; No. 2 
kee, \$1.20,461.22; wa and Minnesota 
122(21,28; qid win1, \$1.12(21,25; new a Western, \$1.206) Barriey pominal, but and Ic better, of closed dull and high mixed and eceipts, \$6.000 bu. 1c lower on per 
10; new white do,

17@20c. Sugar g, 8@8%c; prime, i unchanged, refined, 12c.

at \$1.25. Corn

Bulk meats— in fair demand b, 12%c; clear,

No. 2 do, \$1.07, mixed; shelled No. 1 State, 460;

s cars; cats, 8

21.21 %; No. 1, orn steady with d demand at full.

57,000 bu; corn,

ged. Receipts,
270 bales.
and nominal;
90(87.50. Corncorn, cats, and
56,166. Recon
ist at 9% (6.10c.
con, scarve and
g; No. 1 white
%; September,
1 red, \$1.12%;
0ctober, \$1.12%;
18, and a shade
ugust and Septe, 68%c; daming quiet; No.
1; with, 67c;
ber, 44%c.
bur, corn,
68,000 bu;

ed. Wheat waite, \$1.10@ and, at 67@69c.

Lard oil fair

and at full nelections,
demand;
148149,0,
are sold st
sales, 8%0
all st 950.

Type Tions
cm; No. 1
August,
d steady;
14; Zo. 8,

9,000 bu. Wheat dull at

@7%c. corn quiet and tiet at 55c. Rye,

GRAPH.

MARKET. r Evening, Aug. 22
massels came into port
y at the docks was inthe market was rather
e sales were made, and
e sood as could be sxclay. Prices were reras quoted at \$8.00, and
according to quality.
200,225.
for the time of year
concernad, The local
nged, as follows:
550.00 635.00
47.00 635.00
56.00 645.00
56.00 645.00
56.00 645.00
56.00 645.00
56.00 645.00
56.00 645.00

MONTANY—Signl. 5, Permium; stering, 8.3856.

PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA,
Aug., 22.—BUTTER—Strong; Western choice, 26@27c; fair to good do, 20c.

CHIERS—Quiet at 13@134c for Western,
EGGS—Steady at 20c for Western exira.

BELLDHUTTF—Flour active for best grades; others
selected; \$8,00@6.50 for State, Indiana, and Onto
sira. Wheat duli and lower; red Western, \$1.25;
suber, \$1.33; white, \$1.25@1.28. Rye steady at 88c.
Cen held firmly at 86c for yellow and Western mixed.
Out in good demand at 53@55c.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 11 4c for refined; 8@84c for
grade; in barrels, 45@44c.

WHISKT—\$1.00.

BALTIMORE.

winsky-\$1.00.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Bissadbrupys—Flour dull and sominal. Wheat dull; choice white, \$1.356,138; choice winer, \$1.356,000,000; choice for white West-am. Rya quiet at 80,685c.

HAT—Dull at \$16.00c,18.00.
PROJESSON—S roug and unchanged.
BUTTER—Western firm at 256,25c for choice, COTYER—Nominally 186,25c.
PRIBOLEUN—Dull and unchanged, WHISEX—Nominally 186,25c.
ST. LOUIS.

FI. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 22.—COTTOR—Quiet and un-

WHERT-NOMEN ST. LOUIS.

Br. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—COTTON—Quiet and unbasged.

Brandstuffs—Flour quiet. Wheat in fair demand
dyseterday's decline; No. 3 red, \$1.063,621.07; No.
1red, \$1.15. Corn—Dail and unsettled; No. 2, 606
tte saked; 60665c bid. Oats—Firm and a shade highe: No. 2, 44645c. Barley and rye dull.
WHERT-Steady at 98c.
Provisions—Fork firm at \$24.00 cash; \$17.00 seller
february. Bulk meaks higher; shoulders, 91,610c;
ciear rib, 13,6213/c, clear, 131,6214c. Lard firm
and unchanged. Hogs quiet; receipts, 2,585; Yorker, \$5.75,66.25. Bacon, \$6.00,66.75.

CATLE—R ceipts, 398; quiet; medium to fair

er. \$5.75@6.25. Bacon, \$6.00@6.75.
CATLE-R celpts, 398; quiet; medium to fair putchers, \$2.00@3.00; good to choice native steers, \$3.00@5.75.
RECEITS-Whest, \$9.000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu, Sulfmants-Wheat, 4.000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu,

MARINE.

Port of Chicago. Aug. 22 and 23.

ARMIVED.

Prop Mayflower, Port Haron, sundries, Schr H. C. Albrechj. Ford River, lumber. Schr Carrier, Manistee, tumber. Schr Carrier, Manistee, tumber. Schr Dispatch, Wolf River, bark. Schr Ellinwood, White Lake, bark. Schr Tri-Color, Holland, bark.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, bark.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, bark.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, balk.
Schr Maine, Ludingtun, bark.
Schr Maine, Ludingtun, bark.
Schr Maine, Ludingtun, bark.
Schr Gorma, St. Joseph, sundries.
Smr dinton, South Havon, sundries.
Smr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, wood.
Swr S. Wilson, Deland, bark.
Smr Grooms, St. Joseph, sundries.
Smr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Smr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Smr J. B. Marrill, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. B. Marrill, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mattalla, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mattalla, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mattalla, Muskegon, sundries.
Smr Belschy, Benton Harbor, fruit.
Smr Berschy, Benton Harbor, fruit.
Smr Berschy, Benton Harbor, fruit.
Schr Jeste Lawler, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Eschus, Corning, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. Hawkins, Stony Creek, bark.
Prop Memominee, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Esch Livons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eschrein, Salt Ling, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eschrein, Salt Ling, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eschrein, Salt Jone, Jumber.
Schr Little Belle, Maskegon, lumber.
Schr Eschrein, Salt Listle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eschrein, Salt Listle, Schr Lucre, Buffalo, coal.
Sow Venture, Hamb Fier, bark.
Schr Lucre, Buffalo, coal.
Sow Venture, Hamb Fier, bark.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, fruit.
Schr Morenia, Goderich, salt.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, fruit.

Schr Addel, Benton Harbor, fruit,
Schr Norman, Oconto, lumber,
Schr C. N. Johnson, Ford River, lumber,
Schr C. N. Johnson, Ford River, lumber,
Schr C. N. Johnson, Ford River, lumber,
Schr Candden, Cleveland, coal,
Schr J. P. DeCoudres, Fortage Lake, lumber,
Schr B. Galkins, Manistee, lumber,
Schr Botomae, Jacksonport, wood,
Schr Rob Roy, Kewaumee, wood,
Schr Rob Roy, Kewaumee, wood,
Schr Rob Roy, Kewaumee, wood,
Schr Hard, Manistee, lumber,
Schr Humberman, Black Creek, lumber,
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber,
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber,
Schr Badical, Muskegon, immer,
Schr Hattle Fisher, Ventura, wood,
Sow Magdalena, St. Paul's Pier, wood,
Schw B.F. Wade, danistee, lumber,
Schr B. Fewade, Manistee, lumber,
Schr Lie-Oak, Manistee, lumber,
Schr Lie-Oak, Manistee, lumber,
Schr Arab, Ludington, lumber, Schr. Arab, Ludington, lamber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, lumber.
Scow Onristic, Keeler's Pier, wood.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber. Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, lumber.

Behr City of Miswaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Advauce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arvow, Holland, Jark.
Schr P. Hayden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford Eiver, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford Eiver, lumber.
Schr B. B. King, South Haven, bark.
Schr B. T. Atwaier, Buffalo, coal.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber.
Schr B. Endelope, Kincardine, salt.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber.
Schr G. Michelon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. Michelon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Antelope, Kincardine, salt.
Schr Lee, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mischelope, Kincardine, salt.
Schr Habelope, Kincardine, Schr Habelope, Schr Jeone, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Behama, Ohaboygan, lumber.
Schr Arctic Occupio, lumber.
Schr Arctic Occupio, lumber.
Schr Arctic Occupio, lumber.
Schr Arctic Occupio, lumber.
Schr Lake Forest, Oneboygan, lumber.
Schr Albe, Buffalo, sundries.
Barge Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lake Forest, Oneboygan, lumber.
Schr Lake, Buffalo, ocal.
Barge D. L. Filler, Menominee, lumber.
Schr City of Chicago, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr City of Chicago, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr City of Chicago, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Chymas, Buffalo, coal.
Renge R. B. Bucknout, Buffalo, coal.
Renge R. C. Young, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Nagr R. B. Bucknout, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Nagr R. B. Bucknout, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. J. Loff, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gettia, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Gettia, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Basine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Basine, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Ehra Day, Ford River, lumb

It will be remembered that the tings had a collision on Detroit River, which resulted in the sinking of the Rimsom.

In the county of Devon, England, is the lovely vale of Heniton, which is celebrated not only for the richness and fertility of the valley and the picturesque hills which enclose it on either side, but for the manufacture of its wonderful laces. This production is found there in great perfection—so beautiful/n design, and so delicate in workmanship, agnot to be excelled even by the choicest specifiens of Brussels lace.

But the manufacture of Honiton lace is not confined to Honiton alone. It is made in various parts of the county of Devon, and especially along the eastern and a 'part of the southern coast, for a distance of about 30 miles, and 12 miles inland.

It is very generally believed—and the tradition is a probable one—that lace-making was introduced into Devonshire by the refugees from Flanders, in the year 1567—the names of some of the old lace-makers, which are of Flemish origin, supporting this ides.

In the early part of the present century the lace-manufactories in Honiton and the neighboring villages employed some 2,500 women and children, showing that at that time it must have been a lucrative employment; but the istroduction of the bobbin-net machinery, over fifty years ago, caused a depression in the trade, owing to the fact that previous to this the whole of the net, or "grounding," as it is termed by the initiated, was made on the pillow.

Honiton lace owes its present popularity to the laudable efforts of Queen Victoria, who, commiscrating the miserable condition of these lace-makers, determined to assist them by again bringing their work into notice. She accordingly ordered her own wedding-dress to be made of this material; and it is needless to add that Honiton at once became the rage, and has continued to hold the popular favor and command high prices ever since.

A report of the great exhibition of 1851 estimated the number of persons employed in, this district—including th

tion. Covper, in a few lines, describes this picture, as it may be seen any day:

You cottager who weaves at her own door, Pillow and bobbins all her little store.
Content though mean, and cheerful if not gay,
Shuffling her threads about the livelong day,
Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night
Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light.
Honiton lace is made by first fastening a "pricking"—that is, a perforated pattern of cardboard or parchment—upon a cushion, which is known as the pillow; pins ace next inserted in the perforations of the pattern. Then come the little bobbins or spindles, termed "sicks," apon which is wound the fine thread for making the fabric. These sticks are thrown under and over each other among the pins, in various directions, so as to form the desired pattern.

The great industrial exhibitions of London and Paris have brought about some important improvements both in the make and design of the Honiton lace. Among other changes, they are introducing designs of natural flowers, in place of the grotesque forms and figures which all lace-makers ireline to; and to those who are successful in carrying out this idea are awarded premiums.

There has always been much difficulty ex-

premiums.

There has always been much difficulty ex-There has always been much difficulty experienced in providing and keeping good designs. The pattern, from frequent handling, is gradually dragged out of shape; and, unless the worker possesses—which they rarely do—a knowledge of drawing, and proper appreciation of form, this is not easily remedied. Consequently, patterns have to be redrawn, from time to time, by some competent designer; and this can only be done at large manufactories, as the expense attending it is too great for the slender purse of a private lace-maker.

Another obstacle presents itself in this matter, from the fact that successful designing

slender purse of a private lace-maker.

Another obstacle presents itself in this matter, from the fact that successful designing can only be accomplished in conjunction with the actual manufacture. While any artist can draw effective and pleasing patterns, they would probably be entirely impracticable. The designer must have a knowledge of the capabilities of the material; also, questions of cost may not be lost sight of in preparing these designs. Then, too, old lace-makers are very jealous of any interference with the original patterns; many of which have been handed down through several generations, until there has grown to be a feeling with these classes that any after nion is not desirable.

feeling wish these classes that any alteration is not desirable.

There are some curious names given to these old patterns, often furnished with no apparent reference to the object designated. The "turkev-tail" is a well-known bordersprig, which depends on the imagination to discover a resemblance to the spread plumage of the bird from which it takes its name. In edges, various fruits and flowers are supposed to be represented,—as the apple, pear, violet rose, etc.,—while flywheels, flies, eyes, and names of celebrity swell the list—as Marchiquess of Sligo edge, Marchiquess of Douro edge, etc.

Honiton lace, as now known, is divided into two kinds—"Point" and "Applique." The term "point" was originally applied to lace that was made with the needle; now it is given to that lace the separate twigs or borders of which are connected by threads called "sporns." The "Applique" is distinguished from the "Point" in that these sprigs or borders are fastened on machine-made net, the sprigs being made on the pillow.

These pillows, or cushious, are circular in

the set of the control of the contro

CROPS.

Reports from Stations Along the Illinois Central Railroad.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Mitchell, General Superintendent, for the following crop reports from stations along the Illinous Central Railroad, the reports having been received from the 15th to the

		UNT AT STATION POB COMPARED WITH AMOUNT STATION SAME TIME 1873.				PROSPECTS FOR A FULL CROP.			
Principal and a	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.
Matteson Monee				1.10 as			16 erop	failure	% erop
Mones	v'y little	********	*********	1-10 as		Property (No.		100	100 H 1 100 M 100
Pentone	1 000 ha			ninch 2.000 bn			1 crop	none	% orop
Mantono	5,000 bu			greatly be-			% erop	none	y erop
	-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -			low			15 bu 39 acre	none	DOOF
Kankakee									15 Vo 12 (7);
Chebanse	50,000 bu	none	20,000 bu	1136			not % crop	very poor	poor
Clifton Ashkum	5,000 bu	none	4 or bears				% crop		light
Mana	0,000 Du	*********	4 or sears	less much			16 crop	36 ordinary	The state of the s
CONTRACTOR OF THE				1000			20 crop	veld	P. W. W. W.
Onarga	50,000 bu			1 as much			14 erop	yeld % crop	36 erop
Bulkey	50,000 bn			36			poor .	good	good
Loda	none to	0.00	1.00		1 1		Last Nach 1	La Land State	F. Ballanda
Davion	sbeak of	*********		100,000 bu		********	poor 16 to 36	PATTO	same
Parton	********	********	*******	***********			% to %	poor	phor
Cuampaign	20,000 bn	*********		34	*********		poor	about as 1873	very good
Tolono	15,000 bu	5,000 bu	5,000 bu	much less		Mnch	light	fair	light
						loss			
Pesotum	7 cars		*********				good considering		
Tuscola	10,000 bm		90 000 hm	10 per cent		Same '	weather excellent	DOOF	14 erop
Arcola	1000	100		1			good	16 cron	fallure
Milton							good	failure .	poor
Milton Matteon	lő oars			75 per cent			a crop	poor	a erop
Neoga		25,000 bu	5,000 ba	about the			not 16 crop	average	% erop '
Effingham	C	1	100	same				good	
Effingham Mason Edgewood	1 500 hm						extra	good	failure
Edgewood	, 200 Du			Maine	*******		crop .	bood	crop
as Ciede				16 cars			16 crup		none
Alma							damaged by	full	little bar
2000 2000 2000 2000				1			drought		vested
Odín	,000 bu	2,000 bu	********	% less .	14 more		fair	good	bad
lentralia.		10,000 Du	*********		Detter		25 crop	good	none
rvington		1, 900 hm			samo		light	good	very light
MICHITICW						3,500 bu	fair	good	noor
Ashley.						*********	light	good	failure
Radom							good	very good	poor
amaroa					same	1,000 bu	36 crop	best for many years	vory light
t. Johns Du Quain			1 - 1	1			not ⅓ crop	many years	
u Quoin		10,000 bu					i crop	spleudid	failure
Do Sato		arge						splendid	very poor
e Soto		amount							
obden		10,000 bu		double		year	% crop	full	failure
nna		********	********					good very good	good little grown
ongola		********		***********				very good	light
							good	good	
Vetang							good	good	poor
		do same	1				Le amon	#UUG	k erop

	4			NOBTH	DIVISION				1202225
	AMOUNT	AT STATEMEN	TION FOR		SAME TI	ME 1878.		ULL CROP.	
	Corn,	Wheat.		Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	1 Wheat	. Oats.
Galena Galena Council Hill Sodus Mound Apple River Warren Nora Lena Lena Eliroy Freeport Balleyville H oldane Pole Dison Ambor Mendota LaSalle Fonics Lostant Rutland Minouk Panota Kappa Hudson Bloowington Bloowington Bloowington Bloowington	3 cars 4,600 bu 10 cars 1,000 bu 6,000 bu 25,000 bu 12,000 bu 10,000 bu 40,000 bu 22 cars 8,000 ou 10,000 bu	2 cars 500 bu 350 bu 2 cars 400 bu 5 cars 8,000 bu 4 cars 2 cars	500 bu 1,100 bu 1,100 bu 11,000 bu 35,000 bu 40,000 bu 8,000 bu 8,000 bu	About % leas About % leas same	Same Less this the this the same	yoar same year same	Good Fair 48 crop Good Good Good Good Good Good Good Go	Good 6 crop 6 crop 6 crop 6 crop 6 crop 75 crop 75 crop 76 cro	orop.  crop.  cr
Wapella  Olinton Marca Forsyth Decatur. W neatland Macon Moawequa Pana Ramacy Vanda-isa	8,000 bu 6,000 bu 40,000 bu 5,000 bu none 9,000 bu 800 bu	650 bu 650 bu 10,000 bu	2,000 bu 2,000 bu 20,000 bu 1,500 bu	double 5 same 10,000 bu 37,000 bu	more	1873 ½ more	% crop poor good extra good good good extra average good	average average good intio raised failure poor extra medium	orop very good sood fair fair fair fair fair fair fair fair

DUBUQUE, I.a., Aug. 23.—It was acknowledged by farmers generally that the corn crop would be very light all over the country, but it appears that there has been a grub-worm working at the corn the past week, which threatens to almost totally destroy it if something does not happen to stop its ravages. It stracks the roots of the stalk, and in one week has in some fields in this county lessened the crop one-third. It seems that the same kind of a worm has begun its work in Wiesenster and Illinois also.

that the same kind of a worm has begun its work in Wisconsin and illinois also.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Warren III., Ang. 21.—The tobacco and corn crops south of here were badly damaged by a recent hail-storm. Buckwheat is short, but thick.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Muscanne, Ia., Aug. 22.—In this county the harvest is over, and threshing has actively commenced, and the farmers can now make a very fair estimate as to the profit, or loss, of the past season. I would place crope far below an average,—on the whole, not above half a good erep. Hay is the only good crop. Wheat is badly injured by the drought and chinch-bug; consequently, the grain is very much shrunk, and will

Perfumery.

From Harper's for September.

There is a paper on "The Are of Perfumery," from which we take the following:

"The invection of this process (distillation) is ascribed to Avicenna, an Arabian doctor, who fournshed in the tenth century. Previous to his time resins, spices, and oils or oiutments, scented by contact with fragrant substances, were the chief, if not the only, forms of perfume known. To him, it is said, belongs the honor of first separating the aromas of plants and flowers in such a manner that they could be readily applied where greasy unguents and smoking incense were alike unavailable.

"To the invention of Avicenna we are indebted for the most durable elements of modern perfumery; but our most fragrant and delicate

perfumery; but our most fragrant and delicate odors are produced by another process of much later discovery, which we will attempt to describe in the paragraphs that follow.

"The odors of all vegetable matters reside in

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How We May Reveal the Past and Unveil the Future

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The Torm bugins Sept. 2.

The term begins sept. 2.

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The tweaty-second year of Racins College will begin Sept. 18. In the Collegiate Department, the School of Letters, the School of Letters of Letters, the Letters of Letters of Letters, the Letters of Letters

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Male, in the country, on the L. P. 4 S. W. R. R. Board 4d., for 20 weeks, only \$100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

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TDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND L. young men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its 5th year Sept. 22. 8600 per annum. Six professors prepare to pupils for College, Scientific School or Business, Mesers. HOFFMAN & FLACK. Associate Princip. MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art enliter, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school, for young ladies, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

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A Vivid Representation of "the Lake of Fire and Brimstone."

What Is Being Done to Extinguish the Conflagration.

Exploration of the Lower Coal-Measures.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
WILCESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 20, 1874. As the burning mine at the Old Baltimore penings seems to be the objective point for ers at present, your correspondent made tour of observation, and what he saw there he PRINTER. The fire is beyond the eastern limits of this city, and, after a walk of a mile and a half over a very rough road, though a denselypopulated mining settlement, where dirty children, goats, pigs, and ducks are unusually ous, we arrive at

As but little coal is mined at these works, the engines are used only for pumping water from the mines below; but in former days, the quantity of coal was very large, as is shown by the imsee heaps of "culm," or coal-dirt, near the os of tons of 'coal dirt. ds, reaching the beight of 100 feet, and ut. at this breaker, the Company are now ising this refuse carbon as fuel for the engines.

culm-dump is on the hill-side, at a conderable elevation above the engine-house. ighs are laid from the heap down the hill, and about midway there is a break, where the hat slopes at a sharp angle, and this discharges through a 3-inch iron tube from the engine, and own the culm as it is shoveled in. Boys are tationed to pick out lumps of slate in its progse downward, until it passes over the screen here all the dust and fine particles are washed t. Here another stream of water is thrown which carries the clean coal down and dumps ery ingenious contrivance, and is not unlike ne process of California gold-mining by hydranlic pressure. The Delaware & Hudson Coal company are here putting in place eight large , and as many more at the old rock tunnel short distance above; and they will also place at other openings additional sets of boilers, for generating steam to be forced into their burning es,-this method having been so suc extinguishing the extensive fire at the Kidder

ter of a mile up the ridge, brings us to the old air-shaft, at the bottom of which were placed the enginee that set fire to the coal. Here A SCENE OF UTTER DESOLATION

presents itself to the view. The earth for 8 or 10 acres in area has dropped from 10 to 20 feet, and all round the rim of this basin are cracks and rifts, from which steam and smoke are constantly issuing; while, from the central air-shaft, a column of blue smoke and suffocating gas ascends to the very clouds. The trees and grass formerly growing here are all withered and scorched, the of blue smoke and sufficiating gas assends to the very clouds. The trees and grass formerly growing here are all withered and scorched, the earth having been red hot during its fiercest burning. If this is not a fair representation of the crater of a young volcano, then the imagination of many of the visitors is at fault. As we pass the crest of the ridge, we see the immense force of the fall. Craks radiate in all directions for more than 100 feet, while strata of the hardest of rock are snapped off as if they were only pie-crust. As the fires below consume the pillars, the surface continues to fall, and visitors who clamber around over the crevices carry their lives in their hands. The laborers have succeeded in filling up a "cave-in" where about 12 feet square of the surface had gone nown 150 feet.

into the fire, although they only met with success after five or six weeks, when they had dumped thousands of wheelbarrow-loads of earth into the fiery abyes. All these fissures are being filled as rapidly as possible, to prevent the air from reaching the fire. In another place a considerable area has gone down, carrying large trees, whose tops are seen on a level with the surface.

About 40 rods distant is the Old Opening.

nrface.

About 40 rods distant is the Old Opening, there the Baltimore vein crops out to the sur-ace. A small stream of water has cut through face. A small stream of water has cut through this "outeropping" for some distance down to the bed-rock; and here, at an early day, was the principal working in the valley. In consequence of the early process of uncovering the coal, a perpendicular face of coal was left, 40 or 50 rods long, showing the entire thickness of the vein. 28 feet at this point, and thus affording the only view of the kind in this section. This old landmark is now apparently destined to pass away, for in this section even the hills are by no means "everlasting." There are in this bluff six entrances to the "openings," side by side, and only separated by the pillars which support the mass of rocks above. When the "cave-in" already spoken of occurred, it did not quite reach the face, except at one end of the opening, where the lateral pressure of the fall farther in forced some of the great pillars that supported the roof to fall outward into the creek. As the overlying mass of slate and rock settled, broad fissures were left open, and here the fire has just made its appearance. These cracks, serving as flues to the fire below, are now

cracks, serving as flues to the fire below, are now

OLOWING WITH A WHITE HEAT,

and present a magnificent spectacle at night.

Passing down to that portion of the opening which the fire has not yet reached, we borrow miners' lamps of the workmen, who are closing up the eutrances with plank to confine the steam soon to be introduced, and walk in a southerly direction. All daylight has been shut out, and our flickering lamps do not prevent persons in the party from stumbling headlong over the loose rocks as we grope our way through a labyrinth of massive pillars of solid coal. The draft is inward, and the air is cool and pure; so that we are enabled to approach wery edge of the flire with comfort was asiety, when a spectacle of the most weird and unearthly description is before us. Here, in this subterratican cavern, which the mind almost refuses to believe is the handlwork of man, are

A surpressed roarnog like a distant waterfall, is heard. We look far down an avenue between rowso fullars, and the sight becomes confused in contemplating distance and objects in this flickering and uncertain glow. There is no smoke, no flame, other than a lambent blue blaze, leaping up at firful intervals, shedding a sort of twilight for an instant, and dying out as soon as formed. As the spectator gazes spell-bound on this scene of grandeur, there rapidly courses through the mind thoughts of the lake of fire and brumstone, and nothing was needed but the personification of His Satanic Majesty torturing his unfortunate subjects on the three-pronged fork to make the similitude complete. An imaginative newspaper correspondent has written up the fire, and describes his imaginative entrance into Lucifer's dominion. The literal fire and brimstone which he saw were quite satisfactory in their resemblance to the conventional hell; but the correspondent was remaking on the absence of Satan, when he saw slowly approaching from the darkness.

which sent a thrill of hornor to his very soul. The "thing" came nearer and nearer; he saw plainly the head, the borns, the cloven foot, and the long, forked tail; and its glaring eyeballs, fixed upon him, seemed like coals of fire. The unfortunate man, paralyzed with terror, could neither speak nor move, nor could he look away from those swful eyes. In vain he tried to tear himself away [a Trinuxk correspondent would have altempted an interview with so noted a personage]

came a little nearer, revealing himself to mortal view as an innocent cow, which had sought this cool retreat to escape the flies and musquitoes of the outside world.

the outside world.

The members of our party thought we would never tire of the new sensation; yet, when two National-Bank clerks had approached too near the fire, and inhaled the sulphur instead of the pure air, only a few inches distant, it was with feelings of relief that we retraced our steps towards the sunlight. Before leaving the mine, a GLEAM OF LIGHT

was seen a few rods away, which proved to be a place where the entire covering had fallen through: and, from where we stood we could see the blue sky far above, while we were enshroused in total darkness. The bank-clerks were again reckless, and would have climbed out of the mine through this opening, despite the fact that the loose rocks which might be pushed down might easily start another "eave," with fatal results.

with fatal results.

On the north side a gang of men are at work, and hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of earth have been excavated and taken into the mines. Cars are loaded at the place of excavation, and run on a tresting to a mine-opening, where the loads are dumped down a shute into cars standing in the mine, and then run for a quarter of a mile to another shute. Here cars on a lower level receive the dirt, and they are run directly to the fire, where the masses of earth are used to construct a barricade or emrun directly to the fire, where the masses of earth are used to construct a barricade or embankment to stop the fire in that direction,—some 10 or 15 acres being thus inclosed. The men work cheerfully in these dangerous underground passages, and so great caution is used that accidents rarely occur; in fac: those that have taken piace might have been avoided by proper precautions on the part of the men. At the east of the openings there is an exavation of perhaps 2 acres in extent. of the men. At the east of the openings there is an excavation of perhaps 2 acres in extent, and from 10 to 20 feet deep, the earth from which has been carted to a shute, and dumped into cars below, to be used in constructing the embankment on the east side of the fire. Under this excavation the coal is all undermined, and the shute is at a place where the top covering has gone down. It was only necessary to construct a railroad from this cave through the mine to have an easy mode of transthrough the mine to have an easy mode of transorting any quantity of earth to the fire. Clam-ering down the shute,

bering down the shute,

WE WENT INTO THE OLD MINE,
long since abandoned, but now filled with life
and activity again. Some of the men were resting and taking a lunch; others managing the
dumping, or waiting for the cars to come up to
be loaded. A miner invites us to go down with
him on a loaded car; but, as the brakeman occupies all the standing-room, it
is necessary for the extra passenger to
ride on top, at the imminent risk of a smashed
head, or certain death in case the car jumps the
track on its down grade at a high rate of speed,
and none of the visitors accept the invitation.
The cars run down the grade by their own
weight, and their speed is regulated by the single
brake. Enormous quantities of earth baye been
run to the fire through the various openings
mentioned, and when the embankments are constructed, and all the approaches to the fire are structed, and all the approaches to the fire are closed up, the steam to be forced in from the large number of boilers is expected to speedily extinguish the fire, as was done at Kidder Slope. It should be observed here that the mines now on fire have been almost worked out, and that the loss of property is not so great as would be the case were the mines in active operation. the case were the mines in active operation. The old openings now merely serve as a means of ventilation for other mines connected with them, and as an object of interest where visitors may see the celebrated. Baltimore Vein, and the manner in which coal was mined during the early years of the trade. The earth is very treacherous, and, as the miners have burrowed in all directions teneath one's feet, the surface is in constant danger of. is in constant danger of

is in constant danger of PALLING INTO THE MINES.

About half a mile from the scene of the fire there is a section of country where the pillars underneath have proved too weak, and in several places portions of the top-covering have fallen, leaving large holes, down which one can peer into the abandoned chambers. As we pass along, these holes seem very small, varying from 50 feet in diameter to 3 feet; but a closer inspection shows that they resemble an inverted funnel, or cone, and the opening of 3 feet at the surface increases to 100 feet at the point where the mine is reached. Stapding at point where the mine is reached. Standing at the edge, and looking down into the darkness, are seen the pillars of coal, or, in some cases wooden props a little larger than railroad-tie which have not been of sufficient strength support the top-covering of 30 feet of solid rock.
The dwelling-houses of the miners are standing
on just such a treacherous foundation, which is
liable to fail at any moment, and these door-yards

almost touch these dangerous pitfalls.—
dirty children running around the edges without a thought of a reckless step that would hurl them from daylight into darkness out of which they could only be rescued with difficulty. Nearly all the "caves" are fenced around as soon as they ocfur, to prevent careless nedestrians from walkcur, to prevent careless pedestrians from walk-

About half a mile west of this point, the Delaaware & Hudson Company are building one of LARGEST AND FINEST BREAKERS

in the valley. It has not received its machinery, but everything is to be first-class,—even the foundations for the sugmes not being of common rock, but immense blocks of marble, brought from the quarries of Vermont. This breaker is designed to prepare the coal from a new shaft sunk on the old Butler Farm, at Coal Brook. What is now called the Hillman Vein crops out here at the foot of the breaker, and a stope is sunk by following the wein down at an augle of 30 deg.; but, as the work proceeded, the workmen found this top yein washed away and the coal ending in a sand-hed,—thus delaying this part of the work for a rought from the quarries of Vermont

vein washed away and the coal ending in a sand-bed,—thus delaying this part of the work for a year or more. The shaft is a sort of experi-mental work, and the Company are secret-ly conducting their explorations, even the workmen being sworn to secrecy. It is known as Convigham Shaft, and is within the city-limits, and about the centre of the valley. It was commenced about four years ago, and has been driven night and day since that time, the men working on eight-hour shifts. Eight steam-engines are now required to continue operations and prepare the working chambers in the top vein; that is, two for the main shaft, one to hoist from the "sump" or chamber being prepared to receive the water, one at the bottom of the shaft to operate the alope, one to operate the fan, another for the drilling machinery, and two for donkey-rumps. After passing some small veins, the Hillman drilling machinery, and two for donkey-rumps. After passing some small veins, the Hillman Vein was cut at a depth of 350 feet, and this is the one now being prepared for working by driving east to meet the slope at the breaker. After driving some distance a fault was met with; but they drove farther on, and then sunk a shaft about 50 feet, where they found the vein again, and then sloped down to the new level, and are now going on with the "sump." At a depth of 70 feet the Baltimore Vein was cut, and there the shaft ends for the present; but the contractors are boring a

Baltimore Vein was cut, and there the shaft ends for the present; but the contractors are boring a 5-inch hole with a drill that brings up a core, thus showing the exact condition of the different strata through which it passes. The boring is now between 1,200 and 1,300 feet below the bottom of the shaft, or ABOUT 2,000 FEET from the surface, and more than 1,400 feet below the level of the sea. The intention is to continue this boring till the mill-stone, or bedrock of the coal-bearing formation, is reached.

continue this boring till the mill-stone, or bedrock of the coal-bearing formation, is reached. The result of this experiment will be of great interest to scientists, and of vital importance to the coal-operators, for the question of what is below the present workings will no longer be left to conjecture; the lower coal-measures of this part of the valley will be clearly demonstrated, and may materially affect the value of coal-land, in this vicinity. The result thus far is not known n this vicinity. The result thus far is not known to outsiders. These works are very expensive, and to complete them ready for operating may carry the cost into the millions. T. C. J.

ested in the rebuilding of this establishment. Total loss about \$450,000; covered by \$150,000 insurance. Over 500 workmen are thrown out of employment. American pluck, energy, and perseverance conquer all obstaces, and, therefore, we have no doubt, Mr. LaBaume, who is

succeed in reorganizing the Company and re-build at once.

Mr. LaBaume's old friends in the United States will deeply sympathize with him in his misfortune, and his eidest son, Felix (who is the only member of that ancient Huguenot family remaining across the ocean, filling an honorable position in a commercial house at

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune. The Board of Supervisors of Wayne County met on the 18th inst., and executed an appeal bond in the sum of \$40,000 in the case of Kenicut et al. vs. the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County. Wayne County.

The wheat-crop is big in Washington

County.

—The Sparta, Randoiph County, people are —The Sparta, Randoiph County, people are trying to move the county-seat from Chester to that place. Chester is in the southwest corner of the County, and Sparta is near the centre.
—Sunday fights are a common thing in Nash-ville. The people are begining to stop them by having religious services in the Court-House yard every Sunday evening.
—The people of the Wabash Valley are shipping car-loads of melons northwest on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad,
—Horse-thieving is going on extensively in

—Horse-thieving is going on extensively in Southern Illinois. There is a case now in Nashville going on day after day, with witnesses from several counties, and more to hear from.

—More than thirty of the most prominent citizens of Nashville are gone for the summer,

citizens of Nashville are gone for the summer, several having gone to Europe.

About six weeks ago a dog ran through the town of Farm Ridge, in Lasalie County, and bit some cattle and hors. On Thursday last a cow owned by Mr. Samuel Poundstone exhibited strange symptoms. On Friday last, mistrusting the nature of her disease, Mr. Poundstone placed a bucket of water before her. She became furious in an instant, and tried to hook every object in view. She was immediately shot. Much uneasiness prevails among the farmers of were object in view. Sine was immediately and. Much uneasiness prevails among the farmers of the neighborhood, as the dog ran among some very valuable animals for several days.

—Juergen Schoen, of St. Clair Geory, was on Saturday held in \$5,000 bail for several to the control without a United States became

bacco, by retail without a United States license, and Ward E-Townsend, a lawyer from Danville, Ill., in a lyke am unit to answer at the next term of the United States Court, at Springfield, for of the Udited States Court, at Springfield, for charging an illegal fee for obtaining a pension.

—The barn of Mr. Strawbridge, south of Springfield, was struck by lightning on Saturday and burned to the ground.

—A fire was discovered in the elegant residence of Dr. George C. Raynor, in Johet, yesterday afternoon. It had its origin in the second story. Cause unknown. As the building was one of the Mansard pattern, it was considuated doubtful that a fire could be suppressed.

was one of the Mansard pattern, it was considered doubtful that a fire could be suppressed, but with the prompt response of the Fire-Department, aided by a fire-apartment in the building, but slight damage was done. The loss, mostly on furniture, will amount to nearly \$500. Insured in the agency of W. C. Wood. Mr. Ed Akin was quite seriously burned in working the hose of the building.

—Mrs. Andrew Wiley, who mysteriously left her husband's bed and house in Limestone, one week ago, has been found. She was met near Pontac by parties who had been searching for her for three days. She was thinly clad, and had lost her shoes. Her face presented evidences of a terrible beating, the result of her husband's brutality on the day whe left. A sum-

husband's brutality on the day she left. A summer suit of tar and feathers is hinted at by Wiley's neighbors.

— The twentieth annual fair and exhibition of

—The twentieth annual fair and exhibition of the DuPage County Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be held at Wheaton, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2. The premiums offered are confined to the county. The Society expects the largest attendance and best show that have been had attendance and dess show that have been had for several years.

—The fair of the Union Agricultural Society will be held, for the fourteenth time, in Warren, Jo Daviess County, on the 22d to the 25th prox. Five nundred dollars is offered in premiums for testification.

-Burglars are on the rampage in the Town of Lens, Stephenson County,

—Edward Bond, a farmer residing near Woodlavn, in Jefferson County, committed suicide on
Saturday by shooting himself through the head.

Several years ago the gentleman was bitten by a
mad dog, and has sirce that occurrence manimad dog, and has siree that occurrence manifested periodical symptoms of a most distressing character. So horrible to him was the approach of these symptoms that he was heard recently to remark that he could stand them no longer, and that self-destruction was the only certain relief that presented itself. Accordingly on Saturday, as its supposed, feeling one of the periodical spasma coming, he deliberately drew his pistol and shot himself, as stated. Deceased was of a most reaccetable family competing, and leaves most respectable family connection, and leaves

a wife and several children.

—In the Marion County Circuit Court on Saurday, the jury, in the case of Charley Stratton vs. The Ohio & Mississippi Raitroad Company, for \$150.000 damages for the loss of both his legs, returned a verdiet for \$15,000. A motion for a new trial was entered.

—James Milroy, from San Francisco, was arrested yesterday in Bloomington by the Marshal of Atlanta, Logan County, on the charge of having kidnapped a child. Milroy claimed that the child is his by a wife now dead, and that having been refused its custody by parties in Atlanta, with whom he had left it, he took it and drove to Bloomington in a buggy in company with a detective who had aided him to trace it up.

—A fire at McLean, McLean County, yesterday morning, destroyed a building owned by A. Buck, and occupied by Fawcette as an agricultural depot; also an adjoining building. Rawlings' elevator and the railroad depot ind a narrow escape. A steamer from Bloomington arrived, but too late to do any good. The fire was caused by an incendiary, who, it is thought, was implicated also in the burglaries occurring there lately.

INDIANA.

G. Rehsleirer, a well-known German physician of Richmond, entered his residence on Friday evening, sat down, and almost instantly dropped dead, it is supposed from heart disease.

—A farmer near Chalmers, White County, was killed by lightning early on Saturday while walking in an open field with an umbrella over him half a mile from his home.

—Charles Meyers, a German, of Indianapolis, 54 years of age, yesterday took nearly 2 ounces -A fire at McLean, McLean County, vesterday

—Charles Meyers, a German, of Indianapolis, 54 years of age, yesterday took nearly 2 ounces of laudanum, and died last evening. He had been on a drunken epree for two weeks, and is supposed to have been temporarily insane. He leaves a wife and two adult sons.

—About 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon, a man by the name of Carver, and two other persons, were out in the woods near Laporte hunting hogs. Carver was carrying a gun, which was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in his right side and killing him instantlp.

—The wife of N. J. Dood, living 3 miles south of Windfall, in a fit of insantly, and in the absence or her husband, on Saturday evening killed her infant child by cutting its throat with a razor; then attempted to take her own life in the same manner. Falling in this, she threw herself in a well, but the water not being deep enough to drown her, she was discovered and taken one life and will behalf a subsequent of the same manner.

herself in a well, but the water not being deep enough to drown her, she was discovered and taken our alive, and will probably recover.

—In a saloon brawl, at Indianapolis, yesterday, Gideon Lowry, alias Mitchell, was struck on the head with an ale-bottle, and died two hours later. Thomas Ford and Robert Good, both of that city, are under arrest charged with the murder. Deceased was but 19 years old, a son of W. C. Lowry, of Louisville, formerly Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph at this point.

MICHIGAN.

Pete Finamer, who lives 5 miles south of Williamstown, was struck by lightning on Friday last while milking cows. Four cows were instantly killed, and Finamer was seriously injured.

—About two weeks are, the wife of Alexander.

fire. An alarm was given, and the fire kept in the building. Loss about \$1,500. Reports of the lightning having struck in at least a dozen places have already been received.

—Fred Mar.z went hunting at Bell Isle yesterday. He had some trouble with his gun, and put the muzzle to his mouth to blow it clear. It was his final blow.

Two Indians connected with Buckley & Co. Hippodrome were arrested at Zanesville, on Saturday night, and taken back to Newark, charged with a rape committed there on Thurs-day last -James Athey was killed on Saturday, near Hanover, by a train of cars running over him.

—Joseph H. Taylor, who was arrested at Bucyrus last week, charged with the murder of Mackey, in Chester County, Pa., July 28, has left in charge of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of that county, who arrived on Saturday night with the necessary experience.

of that county, who arrived on Saturday night with the necessary papers.

—A barn belonging to Samuel McCafferty, a farmer living 5 miles north of Ada, was struck by lightning vesterday, totally destroying the barn and contents. Loss estimated at \$3,390.

—The second meeting of the Jefferson County Fair and Driving-Park Association will be held at Steubenville, Oct. 13, 14, 15, and 16. Premiums amounting to \$15,000.

—While a man named Richard Laverk, was returning from Clifton, about 4 o'clock Aug. 21, turning from Clifton, about 4 o'clock Aug. 21, his horses took fright and ran off, throwing him

—Widow Honohau's house, in Memee, was struck by lightning Aug. 21, and her two daughters, aged 18 and 21, were instantly killed. A bouse 25 miles north of Manitowoc was also struck, and the wife of the owner killed.

Charles Babo, a citizen of Dallas County, me with a fatal accident on Saturday. He was out with a wagon, and had his gun with him. When getting into the wagon, he stepped upon the lock, and the gun discharged its contents into his face. One side of his head was literally shot

away. He cannot survive.

—Lindsey Carr, living near Altoona, died on Saturday from taking wrong and poisonous medicine. He had been sick for some time, and his mistake in taking a prescription, which was to be applied externally, was pure accidental.

THE GEORGETOWN (S. C.) RIOT. War Between Colored Factions-The Town Occupied by Armed Negroes-Several Persons Wounded,

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 17.
On Saturday we published a brief account of the beginning of a not between the opposing negro factions in Georgetown. Since then additional particulars have been received. The town at the last accounts was entirely at the mercy and in the possession of a mob of mad negro savages who were shooting at each other with the greatest possible gusto. A few words of explanation will enable the people of this civilized country to understand the situation, and planation will enable the people of this civilized country to understand the situation, and to appreciate the beauties of Radical reformation in this State. (The Republican party in Georgetown Country is composed of igaorant negroes. One faction is led by W. H. Jones, a noisy negro, who holds the position of State Senator until 1376, but who seems to be desirous of perpetuating his political power with a prospective eye to the office of Adjutant-General of the State, which office is to be filled in the comthe State, which office is to be filled in the coming election. The opposing faction is led by James A. Bowley, a member of the last House of James A. Bowley, a member of the last House of Representatives and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who, ina.wo years, made a handsome fortune of \$50,000 or \$60,000 on a salary of \$600 a year. Bowley uses his money in the campaign, and Jones, who seems not to be quite so flush, but who is Colonel of the militia, uses the guos, so that the sinews of war seem to be about equally divided. What position the two leaders occupy in relation to the Gubernatorial canvass does not seem to be very clearly understood. Both have been bellowing very loudly for reform, but which one wants to reform with Moses, or which one to reform with Chamberlain, for reform, but which one wants to reform with Moses, or which one to reform with Chamberlam, has not yet been ascertained. Ever since the campaign opened these two lights of South Carolina Republicanism have been making things not for the decent people of the county. On Wednesday last a convention was called to meet at Georgetown to nominate delegates to the State Republican Nominating Convention. The Georgetown Times explains that "two calls were made for this Convention—one by the Bowleyites at 12 o'clock, the other by the Jonesites at 2 o'clock. The Court-House was the place. The object of one party was to forestal the other. The 2 o'clocks were determined to break up the 12 o'clocks, and the 12 o'clocks, if defeated, to completely annihilate the 2 o'clocks. So 12 o'clocks, and the 12 o'clocks, it defeated, to completely annihilate the 2 o'clocks. So at the roll of the drum and the toot of the ife both parties assembled at the ancient seat of justice, and entered into a meeting, or a miserable apology for a drunken broil or brutal row, whereby that same seat of justice was profaned, the public peace invaded, and decency violated." The bullets of the Bowley reformers proved to be too strong for the Jones reformers. proved to be too strong for the Jones reformer and the latter incontinently fled, after several of them had been wounded. In the meice an unfortunate negro, who was a bystander, was mortally wounded. The Bowley reformers, being now masters of the situation, reorganized the meeting and nominated the following delegates: George Pawley, Peter Woodbury, Thomas Jandon, William Brunson, Paulus Jandon, Ben Myers, Philander Bownfield, Frank Penny, Anthony Jandon, and Planet Reynolds. In the meantime, the Times says, pumpwater had relieved the wounded scalps, old demijohns had fortified slackened courage, and the Jonesites went "to the rescue." But too late. The flush of victory had readered the Bowleyites doubly strong, and the Jonesites were compelled to beat a recreat, huring back in defiance the words, "Beware and wait." This was the situation at the close of Wednesday, and the followthem had been wounded. In the melee an un-

words, "Beware and wait." This was the situation at the close of Wednesday, and the following letters will give the reader an idea the pandemonium which now began. It is be stated here that the population of the Town of Georgetown consists of 748 whites and 2,772 colored. The population of the county is 2,776 whites and 13,388 colored persons.

ATTACK ON JONES RESIDESCENT ATTEMPT TO KILL CONGRESSMAN BAINEY.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 14—Last night was enacted one of the most disgraperial scenes that has ed one of the most disgraceful scenes that has ever occurred in this State. The rival factions of the Radical party in this county have long been at enmity, W. H. Jones, our Senator, being ever occurred in this State. The rival factions of the Radical party in this county have long been at enmity, W. H. Jones, our Senator, being the acknowledged leader of one party, and James A. Bowley, one of our Representatives, the leader of the other. The Bowley crowd last night surrounded Jones' house and fired at it allnight, wounding four men and kicking up a muss generally. This was kept up all night. This morning your reporter went up to Jones' residence, and what was his surprise to see not only the whole house, but the whole fence, completely riddled with bullets and slugs. Your readers can form no adequate inea of the looks of the house—the outside and inside just literally full of bullet-holes and bullets. The wonder is that every inmate was not killed; half of them were wounded as it was. This mortang the Sheriff, aided by the militia, had been arresting every one connected with this riotous proceeding. The leading secondied, Bowley, is now in jail, together with several others. Woodbury, one of our colored Wardens, who was also in the row, ran off to North Island, and up to this time he has not been caught. I believe I express the wish of every decent white and colored man in the town when I say that it is one hope that Bowley and his miserable crowd (especially Bowley) may speed a sweet time in the Pentientiary. The town (even while I am writing) is in a great excitement. Everybody is on the go. I forgot to mention that they fired four shots at the United States mail; also their intention being to kill Congressman Rainey, he being expected to arrive last night by the mail-stage.

Another Account—The town At the Mency of

A supersider of the season of ANOTHER ACCOUNT—THE TOWN AT THE MERCY OF

consider their enemies, their former mastere! An armed crowd can to easily quelled, and when that crowd consists of ignorant, brutal, highly excited, half-savage negroes, there is more difficulty and great dauger. Their savage impetuosity will lead them on beyond the object of their gathering, until they stop only when they have gone too far. This is what we have to fear. We here can only be prepared for the worst. This is a feature of Republican Government. THE SITUATION ON SATURDAY.

The most furious persons in the mob were the negro women, who were armed with rice-hooks, scythes, and hoes, and whose language, as is usual on such occasions, was terrible. All Thursday and Friday armed negroes of the Lorest faction were pouring into the town from ones faction were pouring into the town fro the surrounding plantations on the river and on the islands. During the attack on Jones' house on Thursday night the house was guarded by a body of his adherents, whom the Bowley reformers drove off. They opened fire upon the house, and completely riddled it with their bullets. Jones himself was wounded in the thumb. A Dr. Thompson, a visitor from Philadelphia, was shot in the leg, and Henry Joy, one of the County Commissioners, was also wounded. On Friday morning, Jones paraded through the streets crying and cursing, followed by a few negroes. Later in the day he gathered a company of the militia, of which he is the Colonel, and persuaded the Sheriff to take command of them. Bowley's house, which is one of the finest in the town, was at this time surrounded by an angry and excited crowd of Jonesites, consisting of men and women, who threatened death to any one who approached, and swore vengeance against Bowley. The Intendant of the town interviewed Jones, and g.t him to consent to withdraw his forces. He then attempted to get into Bowley's house, but the fook, who still surrounded it, swore that they would not let any white man enter it, and swore, too, with fearful imprecations, that they intended to burn it down. The Sheriff with the militia then marched to the house, and, while the latter kept the crowd back, the Sheriff persuaded Bowley, as a means of saving his life, to surrender himself and go to jail. He did so, accompanied by his satellites, George Pawley, Antony Jandon, and Ned Lawrence (three colored Custom-House officers), and followed by a mob of Jones' negroes. the surrounding plantations on the river and the islands. 'During the attack on Jones' ho Ned Lawrence (three colored Custom-House offi-cers), and followed by a mob of Jones' negroes, hooting, yelling, cursing, and swearing. The cers), and followed by a mob of Jones negroes, hooting, yelling, cursing, and swearing. The slogan of these savages was, "De Bowleyites hab offended our god, an' we gwine to hab vengeance." By their god they meant Jones, who is so regarded by them. On Friday evening the women brickbatted Bowley's house, smashing all women brickbatted Bowley's house, smashing all the windows io, and wounding a colored man who tried to stop them. A colored Methodist preacher came up soon afterward, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance in the immediate neighborhood. Before this the Jones' mob was loudly swearing that it it could not burn Bowley's house in any other way it would do it by burning the whole town. At 8 o'clock on Friday evening a raim and thunder-storm came up and cooled off things a little, and by this means the night was passed without any demonstrations from either side. On Saturday morning, when our informant left, there was less rioting, but the excitement was intense and the anxiety on the part of "e white citizens very great. It is reported that an attempt will be made to turn out the officer in charge of the armory and arreported that an attempt will be made to turn out the officer in charge of the armory and arsenal in the town, and place in charge another man who will allow the guns and ammunition to be used. Jones seems to have Gov. Moses on his side, for, about two weeks ago, some of his rioters were arrested and bound over to trial by a Trial Justice named C. R. Anderson. For this discharge of his duty Jones went to Columbia and procured from Moses the removal of Anderson, and the aponintment of a man named derson, and the appointment of a man named J. Harvey Jones, who has been leafing around

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief-Justice Church declines to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of New York.
—M. Adolphe Levy, an operator on the Paris

— n. Adolphe Levy, an operator on the Parls Bourse, has "jumped," as they say there, with 2,800,000 francs, or \$500,000 and over.

— Old John Harper, of "Longfellow" notoriety, breathed his last at his residence, near Midway, Ky., on the 19th. He leaves a property, the value of which can only be approximated by his executors, but it may be safely estimated at more than \$250,000. more than \$250,000.
—Mr. I. B. Chamberlain, who was for several

years the principal writer of the New York
World, has lately joined the staff of the Herald,
—Prof. A. C. Hopkins, son of the late Milton
B. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, is to be appointed by Gov. Hendricks to fill the unexpired official term of his
father.

The statement that a Yankee sea-captain landed twenty-seven cannon for the Carlists at a point in the Bay of Biscay is discredited here.

mosquitoes by rolling them between the thumb and forefinger is barbarous, as it only half kills the insects. Tying shot around their necks and drowning them would be more humane. school books of fifty years ago, the "Columbian Orator," the "American Preceptor," the "En-glish Reader," and then look at the school books of to-day, and say what you thing of American progress.

—It is understood that Bishop Bacon, of the

—It is understood that Bishop Bacon, of the Catholic Diocese that includes Concord, N. H., is to be Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and the Diocese of Portland divided so that Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., and New Hampshire shall be included in the Diocese of Mancrester, to be created. The coming Bishops are not foreshadowed.

—Some of the Boston colored people, have tracked a project for recomplishing the services of

started a project for recognizing the services of Henry Ward Beecher to their race by forming at Harvard College a medical scholarship for colored men, to be called the Beecher Scholar-

at Harvard College a medical scholarship for colored men, to be called the Beecher Scholarship.

—The landslide on the Troy & Schenectady Division of the Central Railroad was of some magnitude after all. Two thousand one hundred car-loads has been taken out last Sunday. Two engines, 119 cars, and from 80 to 115 men have been employed for four weeks. Paying the laborers \$1.50 per day, besides meeting all the other necessary expenditures, makes landsliges a costly inxury.

—The young man who came into this office this morning, sat down on a box, and then bounced up with a yell and fied like one bewitched, is requested to return four long brass tacks that were on the box when he took his seat. No questions will be asked—we understand it all; but we want those tacks—we have use for them. That box is specially devoted to the parties who not only read our exchanges, but spirit them away, and the tacks are what we depend on for excitement.—Exchange.

—Thereby Weed writes to E. W. Leavenweeth.

apirit them away, and the tacks are what we depend on for excitement.—Exchange.

—Thurlow Weed writes to E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, N. Y., that he hopes to be present at the approaching meeting of the Pioneer Association of Onondaga County. He thinks "The boy who cut cord-wood for 'Salt Point' in 1806, worked on Joshua Forman's farm (leased to the senior Hausseufrats) in 1810, was an apprentice in the Lynx printing-office in 1811, and worked tempering sand for molding cannon-balls at Mickles' furnace in 1812, may fairly claim to be an Quondaga 'pioneer.'

Mickles' furnace in 1812, may fairly claim to be an Onondaga 'pioneer.'"

—It is not perhaps generally known that Maryland watermelous are, by produce dealers, considered the best in the country, and that there are more melous in Anne Arundel County alone than in any other county in the United States. This year there are over 2,500 acres planted in that county, and it is estimated that an acre of ground will produce 1,000 good marketable melons, and if this is the case, Anne Arundel County will alone produce 2,500,000 meions.

GRANGERS' PICNIC AT MORRISON.

GRANGERS' PICNIC AT MORRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

Morrison, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Granger picnie held here to-day was attended by 5,000 people. The weather was threatening, which prevented a much larger attendance. The Hon. L. D. Whiting, of Bureau County, was the orator of the day. His remarks were generally well received. No new points or arguments were set forth. He defended the present Administration; favored middlemen; suggested that taxes should be reduced, but did not tell how; was opposed to Granges becoming political caucuses; was opposed to the credit system, and thought that if the Granger organization was maintained as it was inaugurated great good would result.

There were five-minute speeches by members of the different Granges of Whiteside County, with splendid singing by the Round Grove Glee Club. No accidents or unpleasantness during the day.

The Independents' Committee held a meeting

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON. PORT HUBON, Mich., Aug. 23.—Down-Props Per-an, Pacific, Westford, City of New-York; schr Hubracine, westford, City of New-York; schr Hungarian.

UP--Fropa Winalow, City of Duluth, China, fill-waukee; schrs Nims, Morse, Geo. B. Sloan, Hoboken, Clayton Belle, Jennie Graham, Marengo, Graton, Montmorench, Maria Martin, Chandier, Wells, James D. Sawyer, Montcaim, Onondega, Woodroff, B. F. Bruce, David vance, Angua Smith, Queen City.

Wind-Northeast, light; weather fine.

BEECHER-TILTON.

(Continued from First Page.) the city, I send by Mr. Halliday. Mr. Beecher want to see you before or after the meeting this evening Truly yours, H. M. CLEVELAND.

TILTON'S SUIT AGAINST BEECHER. THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Th Titon, plaintiff, against Henry Ward Be defendant—Summons for relief:

defendant—Summons for relief:

To the Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer, to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 193 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days of the service hereof, exclusive of the day, of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Aug. 19, 1874.

Dated Aug. 19, 1874.

MORRIS & PEARSALL.
Plaintiff's Attorns THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher.
The plaintiff, complaining of the defendant,

alleges:

I. That on the 2d day of October, 1855, in the City of Brooklyn, plaintiff intermarried with Elizabeth M. Bichards, since named and known as Elizabeth R. Tilton, and that at the time of as Elizabeth R. Tilton, and that at the time of the wrongs hereinafter men-

the commission of the wrongs hereinafter mentioned, the plaintiff and his said wife were living together as man and wife in the said City of Brooklyn.

II. That the defendant, contriving and willfully intending to injure the plaintiff, and deprive him of the comiort, society, aid, and assistance of the said Elizabeth, the wife of the plaintiff, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him; heretofore, on, or about the 10th day of October, 1868, and on divers other days and times after that day and before the commencement of this action, at the house of the defendant, No. 124 Columbia street, City of Brooklyn, and at the house of the plaintiff, No. 174 Livingston street, City of Brooklyn, wrongfully and wickedly, and without the privity or connivance of plaintiff, debauched and carnally knew the said Elizabeth, then and ever since the wife of the plaintiff, by means whereof the affection of the said Elizabeth for the said plaintiff was wholly alienated and destroyed; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff has wholly lost the comfort, aid, and assistance of his said wife, which during all the time aforesaid he otherwise might have had and enjoyed, and has suffered great distress in body and mind to the damage of the plaintiff \$100,000.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands indement

100,000.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgmen against the defendant for the said sum of \$100,000 for the wrong and injuries hereinbefore set forth, besides the costs of this action.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.—Theodore Tilton, being duly sworn, says that he is the planniff in the foregoing entitled action, that he has read the foregoing complaint, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief and as to these matters he believes it to be true.

THEODORE TILTON. Sworn to before me this 20th day of Angust, 874.

Notary Public, Kings County.

THE SUPPRESSION OF MOULTON'S

One man known to have joined in the suppr sion of Mr. Moutton's original statement is Mr William C. Kingsley, a member of the Brookly Ring. The Sun two weeks age spoke of hi manipulations and his interviews with Mr. Til

The explanation of his interest in the case is that he appears not through any friendship for Mr. Beecher or Mr. Titon, but because his business partner, Mr. Thomas Kinsella, is under \$30,000 bonds in a seit for damages for alleged criminal relations with the wife of Mr. Thomas W. Field, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kings County. Mr. Tilton's friends say this suit may make a precedent for Mr. Kinsella's

this suit may make a precedent for Mr. Kinsella's case.

Mr. Kingsley, through Mr. Robinson and other of Mr. Moulton's friends, Moulton that it would be descructive to bring heavier charges against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Moulton refused to be influenced at first, and Mr. Kingsley asked for an interview with Theodore Tiltoo. At this meeting he said that he had no opinion to express as to Mr. Beecher's guilt, but added that the man who destroyed Henry Ward Beecher destroyed himself. He asked Mr. Tilton not to wittdraw his charges, but to insist upon Moulton's refusing to testify before the Committee. Mr. Tilton said that he had no interest in Mr. Moulton's refusing to tell the truth, and should not attempt to influence him.

him.

A gentleman who was present at the time sold that Mr. Kingsley next remarked to Mr. Tilton: "What if it should be proved, Mr. Tilton, that move had been paid in this case.— mind, I don't say it has, but suppose it could be proved?" Mr. Tilton looked sharply at the chool books of fifty years ago, the "Columbian" could be great manipulator, and asked him what he

great manipulator, and asked him what he meant. The conversation was then turoed, and the interview ended.

§ On the Sunday following, Gen. B. F. Tracy and Mr. Moulton were closeted with Mr. Thomas Kinsella in Mr. Kinsella's residence in Clinton street. It is said that Mr. Kingsley was also one of the party. That night Mr. Moulton visited Gen. Butler in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and B. G. Jayne was called in.

The next day Mr. Butler was with his client, and in the afternoon Moulton read the little paper that contained nothing. As Gen. Tracy stepped from the committee-room that afternoon, Mr. William C. Kingsley and Mr. Kinsella walked from under the shade of the elm trees in Monroe place and took his arms. The three dined in the Brooklyu Club-House, and Gen. Tracy spent the evening with Mr. Beccher.

In the course of the conciliatory meetings with Mr. Moulton, Mr. Kingsley met Mr. Tilton in Montague street one day, and pleasantly chatted with him. In the conversation he said, addressing an intimate triend who was standing by. "If Theodore Tilton wants \$5,000 at any time he can have it." Mr. Kingsley's paper a few days ago printed the amount offered as \$10,000. Mr. Tilton said yesterday that it was but \$5,000.

PRESS COMMENTS ON MOULTON'S

PRESS COMMENTS ON MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

"UNCLEAN."

Prom the New Fore Graphia.

This statement speaks for itself. Here are original documents that Beecher and his lawyers supposed were destroyed. Here are letters written in the heat of axcitement or under the pressure of great emergencies, showing the flutter of the heart, the agitation, the anguish of the writers—letters all the more valuable as testimony because they bear indirectly on the case and presuppose a revolting crime. They can be accounted for in no other way. They have no excuse and no meaning but in the confessed criminality they were written to conceal. Mr. Moulton's accompanying explanations are simple, self-consistent, and consistent with the facts that have been brought to light, and so stamped with the impress of truth that no unprejudiced mind can reject the statement. Whatever their legal value may be, their moral effect is overwhelming. No one can read this statement without being convinced that the first preacher in America has been guilty of a foul and dastardly wrong, and has doubled the original crime by his efforts to hide it. If these documents are genuine and trustworthy, Mr. Moulton is amply vindicated, and stands before the world as a generous, brave, and chivalric man, who has sacrificed himself for years to defend and sustain one who now appears in the light of a liar, a libertine, and a sneak. . If a chain of circumstantial evidence strong enough to send any man on earth to the gallows for a capital offense has any binding force whatever, Mr. Beecher ought never to be permitted to enter a Christian pripit again save as a penitent to lay his hand on his mouth and bury his mouth in the cushion to cry "Unclean!"

"THE ALL BUT UNIVERSAL JUDGMENT."

From the St. Louis Republican.

Moulton's statement simply condirms the all but universal judgment as to Beecher's guilt, with many circumstantial and documentary proofs.

"Leaves Little Boom for Doubet."

proofs. "LEAVES LITTLE BOOM FOR DOUBT."

"LEAVES LITTLE BOOM FOR DOUBT."

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The witness [Moulton] supported by Mr. Tilton's testimony of his wife's confessions, and and by the documentary evidence, leaves little room for dispute. His distinct assertion that Mr. Beecher confessed this crime, with the manifest fact that Moulton would not venture to make such a public statement unless prepared to sustain it on the witness-stand, gives the case a new appearance. The strangest feature in it is, that Mr. Beecher, if he knew that such a testimony could be given, dared to accuse Moulton of blackmailing.

over the initials "J. W. D.," and it having been therein insinuated that some one was skulking behind these initials who dared no show himself publicly, I take this opportunity of subscribing myself, yours, very respectfully,

J. W. DICKINSON,

169 South Wood street.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

O'Leary, the amateur pedestrian of Chicago, Saturday night successfully accomplished his at-tempt to walk 105 miles in twenty-four hours. He walked 106 miles in 23 hours 17 minutes and

He walked 106 miles in 23 hovenly-four hours. He walked 106 miles in 23 hovenly-four hours. 38 seconds.

Justice Scally and Capt. Ellis have given explanations why they released young Bentley, who was charged with complicity in the Lieb diamond robbery. It was because they were satisfied of his innocence.

A satisfactory trial of a stationary steam fracengine pump was made Saturday afternoon at the establishment of Crane Brothers.

The novelty of a Chinese stabbling affray was enjoyed Saturday afternoon on West Madison street. Ah Bo was the assailant and Ah Sin the sufferer. They were rival laundrymen, and as nearly as could be ascertained from their ribberiah, there was an old account of some \$50 between them. A "melican" Folice Justice will endeavor to get at the facts this morning.

Primary meetings were held throughout the city Saturday, and delegates were elected to the People's Party County Convention, which meats to-day to choose delegates for the State Convention next Wednesday.

A conference of town officers with the Equalization Committee of the Board of County Commissioners; was held Saturday aftenson. The town officers were instructed to submit itemized estimates of expenses to the Committee.

Miscellaneous

mittee.

Miscellancems.

The girl Bessie, connected with the Beecher scandal, who was sent West on account of her scandal, who was sent West on account of her scandal, who was sent West on account of her scandal, who was sent West on account of her supposed knowledge of the affair, and the fear that she would tattle, told queur stories before the Investigating Committee. She declared, that Tilfon, during his wife's absence, sought repeatedly to accomplish her ruin; that once she caught Miss Susan B. Anthony on Mr. Tilton's lap, and that Tilton and Mrs. Stanton were in the habit of keeping late hours, till 2 or 3 in the morning, all by themselvas, over the chess-board.

The Osage Indians are reported to have formally declared war against the State of Karssa and Gov. Osborne has applied to the General Government for 2,000 carbines and 100,000 cartridges for use in deferes of the frontier of that State.

A new reservation has been selected for Spotted Tail and his band, but, according to Bishop Hare, one of the Commissioners, the Chief in question will require something more than verbal argument to induce him to consent to emigrate.

more than verbal argument to induce him to con-sent to emigrate.

Open war has been waged for several daws past at Lancaster, Tenn., between two political fac-tions, the one composed entirely of whites, and the other, under the leadership of one Selera-mostly of negroes. At last accounts several negroes had been rilled, and Sellers house burned to the ground. Militia were going for-ward from surrounding towns, and further serious trouble was threatened.

The great Osage land cases have been decided

serious trouble was threatened.

The great Osage land cases have been decided in the United States Circuit Court at Passons, Kap, in favor of the settlers.

Gen. Custer gives a glowing account of the Black Hills country visited by his expedition. Gold and other valuable metals were found in large quantities. Building materials are abundant, and as a grazing country the General says it is one of extraordinary richness.

DEATHS.

CARPENTER-At Washington Heights, Ang. 21, at saidence of her son-in-law, Hiram Watta, Mrs. Betay Arpenter, aged 70 years.
Funeral this (Monday) morning, Aug. 24, by cars to crete, Will County, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. DRY GOODS.

Grand Opening Sale of the Fall Campaign, 1874, Tuesday, August 28, at 9% a.m.

At this, the opening sale of the Fall reason, we shall offer extra fine lines of goods in every department of the Dry Goods business.

Large invoices of Cloths, Castimeres, Beaver, Chichillas, Maltons, 44 and 6-4 Union Cloths, Italians, Sain de Chines, Velveia, Velveicens, Cheviota, Sailnots, Jeans, Gingham, Dress Goods, &c.

Also, Hats and Caps and Ladies' Fall Style Trimmed Hats. Splendid line of Fine Hamburg Edgings and Insertions. The foest line of Ladies' Feit Saires and Childauction in Chicago.

Extra line lavoice of Gents' Suspendora.

Extra line lavoice and Genze' Underwear, Notions,

White Good. Ladies' and Genze' Underwear, Notions,

White Good. Ladies' and Genze' Underwear, Notions,

United Good. Ladies' and Genze' Underwear, Notions,

Clothing and Genze' Vurnishing Goods.

Catlory, Placed-Ware. Cigars, Wallets, &c.

Catlory, Flaced-Ware. Cigars, Wallets, &c.

Also, first regular Fall Sale of Cottago, Ingrish, and

Vencian Carpets, being without exception the finest lips

of Carpota ever offered at an ion in the city, will be sold

BY THE ROLL ONLY, at Il o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

8 and 70 Wabashay.

GREAT CATALOGUE ATTOTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS. Wednesday, Ang. 26, at 9 1-2 a.m., prompt

This sale will include a full line of the warranted Sucker Boo's, as well as lines of custom made goods in Man's, Wom.'s, Boys', Misses', and Children's wear. GEO. P. GORE & CO., @ and 70 Wabasher. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
108 EAST MADISON-ST.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE For Account of Whom It May Concern, AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. 3 Double-Barrel Guns, TUESDAY, Aug. 25, at 11 o'clock,

At Butters & Co.'s Anction Rooms, 108 Madison st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ancilonous BOOTS & SHOES. TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, at 19 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 168 Ma tison-s'.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CARRIAGES, FURNITURE, CARPETS, Crockery, Table Cuilery, &c., &c., Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28, at 9% o'chek, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madi-sup-4t. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, BRI GOUDS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, BOUTS, SHOES, PARTS, CAPS, &c. Thursday Morning, Aug. 71, 200 o'clock, at our asiasrooms, 108 East Madison at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Angular SAUER, BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, SATURDAY MORNING Aug. 29, at 18 East Madison-st. New and Used Household Goods, Carpeta, Pianus, Maio-deons, Mirrors, and General Morehandise. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Elegant Silver-Plated French Plate

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY MORNINO, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock.

At Store No. DO State-st.

Fire Splendid Heavy French Plate Silver-plated Counter Show Caseo, is feet each.

Three Large Upright Show A. S. Mortgages.

Sold by order of J. Niew A. N. Seg., Mortgages.

Sold by order of J. Niew A. N. Seg., Mortgages.

Sold by order of J. Niew A. N. Seg., Mortgages.

Sel and Se Randolph-st. By HODGES & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, At our Mammoth Anction Rooms, 638 and 656 West Lake-et., we will sell on TURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 10 a.m., a fine assortment of Carpets, Marbis-ton Chamber Sets, with Dreasing Case, Farlor Furniture, Plans, assortment of Concern, Classware, Platedware, Observation of Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Observation of Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Observation, & Mark De cold as the comers are going abroad.

Anothers, No. 65 West Labour. VOLUME 28.

MANDEL

BROTH

DRY GOOD

Saturday, S

Every Article will be Sold of Cost or Valu

63 & 65 Washing

CANNED GOOD

STRAWBERRIES, LIMA BEANS, STRING BEANS, LOBSTERS, CATSUS OREGON SALMON, SAUCES CHERRYSTONE CLAMS, COV

DEPOT FOR THE SALE

CRYSTAL LAKE PICKI

45 & 47 River-

WEDDING PRESEN

Wedding Presei

N. MATSON & State & Monroe

ARTISTIC TAILORI 10 PER CE

DISCOUNT on ALL Garments
us during THIS MONT OUR NEW FALL Is now complete, and our FALL TER STYLES issued.

EDWARD ELY Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., Aug. 20, 1874. HATS, CAPS, FURS.

CLARLES A. LEWIS WHOLESALE Hats, Caps, Furs, and Market and Monroe-

PARWELL BUILDING. Our stock is now complete in every deplace offer bargains to short-time buyers in bought by us of Assignee Gage, Mallory & C MISCELLANEOUS. ONLY SIX DA

Lore. See EDWARD ELY Card on This Page. DRY LUMB

I have a good stock of Dry lat, 2d
mon Siding, 1st, 2d and 3d Floor
ing, and Common Boards, Yard as
ber-st., Chicago.

NOTICE By order of Court, this day entered, I will peaks for the purchase of the steek, fixtures said interest of A. B. Van Cott, Juweler, a mat, at 16 o'clock a. m., at Store 124 State-Aug. 15, 1874.

Provisional Assignee of A. B.

City Certifica AND COMMERCIAL PAPE Broker, H WASSINGTON & RESWITTER, Best